

Negotiating Urban Space.
Challenges of Legitimacy in Market-Oriented Urban Planning

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TABLE OF CONTENT

PREFACE.....	3
INTRODUCTION. NEGOTIATING URBAN SPACE – CHALLENGES OF LEGITIMACY IN MARKET-ORIENTED URBAN PLANNING.....	5
1. THE RESEARCH THEME AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	5
2. THE NORWEGIAN CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENTS IN NORWEGIAN LAND-USE PLANNING.....	11
3. THE DEVELOPMENT IN NORWEGIAN LAND-USE PLANNING REFLECTS BROAD PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TRENDS.....	14
4. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES MOTIVATING THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	17
4.1 Participation and inclusion.....	17
4.2 Representation.....	21
4.3 Political steering and meta-governance.....	22
4.4 Explanatory variables.....	24
4.5 Arguments for a supplementary strategy.....	26
5. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH AND DATA.....	27
5.1 Survey to seven different key actor groups in the 145 largest municipalities in Norway.....	28
5.2 Case study of three Norwegian cities; Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim.....	31
5.3 Generalizing the findings.....	33
6. PRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES AND FINDINGS.....	35
6.1 How the articles connect.....	35
6.2 Content.....	37
7. HOW DO THE FINDINGS IN THE ARTICLES ILLUSTRATE CHALLENGES OF LEGITIMACY IN CONTEMPORARY URBAN PLANNING?	40
LITERATURE.....	52
ARTICLES.....	60

ARTICLE 1.

Falleth, Eva, Gro Sandkjær Hanssen and Inger-Lise Saglie (2010). "Challenges to Democracy in Market-oriented Urban Planning in Norway", *European Planning Studies*, 18(5), 737-754.

ARTICLE 2.

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ARTICLE 4.

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ARTICLE 5.

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APPENDIX

A. QUESTIONNAIRES TO LOCAL POLITICIANS

- Sent by mail to councillors in the planning committee of the municipality council
- Sent by e-mail to the mayor, with link to digital survey

B. QUESTIONNAIRES TO PLANNING EXECUTIVES

- Sent by e-mail to the chief executive officer, with link to digital survey
- Sent e-mail to the planning executive, with link to digital survey (with another title)

C. QUESTIONNAIRES TO MUNICIPAL PLANNERS

- Three questionnaires sent by mail to the municipalities, asking them to distribute them randomly to three municipal planners

D. QUESTIONNAIRES TO LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Sent by mail to selected developers (see introduction).

E. QUESTIONNAIRES TO DEVELOPERS

- Sent by mail to selected developers (see introduction).

F. INTERVIEW-GUIDE TO SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS OF LOCAL POLITICIANS

G. INTERVIEW-GUIDE TO SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

PREFACE

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Oslo, 02.11. 2012

Gro Sandkjær Hanssen

INTRODUCTION

NEGOTIATING URBAN SPACE – CHALLENGES OF LEGITIMACY IN MARKET-ORIENTED URBAN PLANNING

1. THE RESEARCH THEME AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Planning theory and practices have long been dominated by ideas for making planning processes more inclusive and democratic (Healey, 1997; Hillier, 2002; Sager, 2009; Mäntysalo *et al.*, 2011), with a similar emphasis on citizen participation in decision-making being found in democracy literature (Benhabib, 1996; Schmalz-Bruns, 2002; Brannan *et al.*, 2007). The principle of direct participation in planning has found its way into legislation in many countries. In Norway, participatory rights were included in the Planning and Building Act (PBA) from 1985, and the rights were further strengthened in the PBA from 2008. Parallel to this, Norway has introduced reforms that emphasize the market's efficiency in the production of urban space (Mydske *et al.*, 2007; Saglie and Mäntysalo, 2010). To be sure, urban land-use planning has always been characterized by a certain interplay and mutual dependence between public authorities and actors from both the private- and civil sectors (see for example Stone, 1989; Logan and Molotch, 1984). From the mid 1980ties however, a significant shift in Norwegian land-use planning has taken place, from being a hierarchical planning system to becoming a market-oriented bottom-up, project-based planning system (Falleth and Saglie, 2011). As a result, the contemporary situation is often described as “market-driven urban planning” or “negotiated development”, in which different private and public actors are gradually developing urban areas through both large and small development projects (Nordahl *et al.*, 2011). Developers and entrepreneurs have obtained a prominent role as plan owners and plan formulators. This transformation represents crucial changes in the way urban land-use planning proceeds in practice, having an impact on the conditions for local democracy. The thesis studies these impacts, asking:

- *What are the implications for local democratic legitimacy of the transformation from a hierarchical planning system to a market-oriented, project-based planning-system?*
- *How, and to what extent, does democratic participation – both direct and indirect – function as democratic correctives to market forces in contemporary urban planning?*

Land-use planning is part of local government in Norway, and the democratic legitimacy of planning is derived from the legitimacy of the political system it serves (Sager 2013). The concept of *democratic legitimacy* refers to the acceptance of a political system by those who are bound by its decisions (Klausen and Sweeting, 2005), and there may be several grounds for such acceptance. Fritz Scharpf (1999) has made the distinction between input- and output-based grounds for legitimation. *Input legitimacy* denotes legitimization through the derivation of political choices from the authentic preferences of the members of the polity by means of formal procedure – in which elected politicians are primarily responsible for the translation of local inputs into authoritative decisions to be executed by the administration (Scharpf, 1994, 1999; see also Dahl, 1985/92). However, the participatory and deliberative turn in democracy theory (Benhabib, 1996; Brannan *et al.*, 2007; Sweeting and Copus, 2012) and planning theory (Forester, 1989; Fischer and Forester, 1993; Healey, 1997; Amdam and Amdam, 1999; Hillier, 2002; Innes and Booher, 2004) have resulted in a widespread understanding of the need of increasing input legitimacy by enhancing direct citizen participation in public decision-making. *Output legitimacy* refers to a political system which is legitimate by virtue of its capacity to adequately respond to emerging wants and needs. Here, the legitimacy of governance is measured by the effectiveness and efficiency of the solution of problems in ways geared to the common good, and participation is primarily seen as valuable to the extent that it contributes to instrumental goal attainment (Scharpf, 1999:6; Wolf, 2002; Goldsmith and Larsen, 2004:124). In addition, *throughput legitimacy* has been introduced as a third dimension (Haus *et al.*, 2005), denoting the ways in which political systems can be legitimized by open and transparent decision-making procedures, and by making decision-makers visible and accountable to the public for their decisions. All three forms are prerequisites for democratic legitimate decision-making, but input legitimacy is by far regarded as being the most important one.

Questions about the democratic legitimacy of market-oriented planning are questions of a normative nature, and normative validity cannot be established empirically. However, this thesis aims at illuminating the normative discourse by empirically examining aspects that are considered to be essential for democratic legitimacy (Scharpf, 1999; Haus *et al.*, 2005; Zeiner, 2008). Having normative assumptions of the participatory and deliberative turn in democracy theory and planning literature as my point of departure, the empirical study examines *direct participation* by citizens and civil society actors in land-use planning. Combining these approaches with an emphasis on the role of politicians found in

representative democracy perspectives (Dahl, 1971; Copus, 2003) adds a strong focus on *representation* and *political steering*. Having an institutional perspective, the thesis also asks how tendencies observed can be explained by institutional variables.

By studying questions related to these dimensions empirically, the thesis discusses how, and to what extent, democratic participation – both direct (participation and inclusion) and indirect (representation and political steering) – is able to function as “democratic correctives” to market forces in contemporary urban planning. Being a “democratic corrective” will here be understood as ensuring that land-use planning is democratically anchored and enjoy democratic legitimacy, as defined above.

The thesis illuminates the overall questions by empirically studying the lowest level of the plan hierarchy – urban *land-use planning*, also denoted as *zoning plan*.¹ Zoning plans are legally binding and detailed, regulating development by defining building rights, densities, dimensions and functions in detail² (Mäntysalo *et al.*, 2011:2113). In order to operationalize the overall questions, the most important exploratory questions being studied empirically are:

- *Questions related to direct participation and inclusion*
 - *How is the principle of participation in planning³, being incorporated into national legislation, interpreted and translated into practice at the municipal level?*
 - *How do citizens and local associations actually participate in municipal land-use planning, and do they experience that their participation influence the plan-results?*
 - *Which kind of inclusion and exclusion mechanisms can be identified?*

- *Questions related to representation*
 - *How are norms and claims of representation understood and negotiated in planning-practices?*

¹ Both concepts will be used, both referring to the same type of plan – in Norwegian “reguleringsplan”, jfr PBA 1985. After the empirical study was conducted, the new PBA in 2008 split this plan-type in two; a more overall “area-based zoning-plan” and a “detailed zoning-plan”. However, this is not relevant for this thesis as the empirical study was conducted in 2007, before the new Act.

² After the empirical study was conducted, the new PBA in 2008 split this plantype in two; a more overall “area-based zoning-plan” and a “detailed zoning-plan”. However, this is not relevant for this thesis as the empirical study was conducted in 2007, before the new Act. The concept of zoning-plan and land-use planning will be used in the thesis, both referring to the same type of plan – in Norwegian “reguleringsplan”, jfr PBA 1985.

³ Often translated to “medvirkning” in Norwegian, jfr PBA 1985, PBA 2008.

- *Compared to the role of planners and developers, what is the role of local politicians in channelling, mediating and representing the views, interests and knowledge of civil society in land-use planning?*
- *Questions related to political steering and meta-governance*
 - *How do local politicians give direction in land-use planning?*
 - *Which instruments do they use, and how do they consider their ability to frame urban development?*
- *Questions related to explanatory variables*
 - *How can patterns and tendencies observed be explained by institutional variables related to the municipalities?*
 - *How can patterns and tendencies observed be explained by variables related to the key actors (local politicians, planners, developers and local associations)?*

Based upon a broad empirical study, the five articles in the thesis examine the different explorative questions. The first article, “Challenges to Democracy in Market-oriented Urban Planning in Norway”, discusses the implication of market-oriented urban planning practices from a general democracy perspective. Article 2, "Broad Civil Society Participation? Mapping the Role of Local Associations in Urban Planning in Norway", addresses questions related to participation and inclusion, by mapping how local organizations actually participate in urban planning, and discussing their opportunities to influence planning processes. Article 3, "Cognitive Closure in Urban Planning” also addresses questions related to participation and inclusion, focusing on the relationship between urban planning discourses and politics, which is in line with the so-called “argumentative turn” (Fischer and Forester, 1993). This article demonstrates the ways in which urban planning is a field constituted by several discourses, and demonstrates that these discourses represent cognitive closure mechanisms which work in parallel with more visible social and economic closure mechanisms, often reinforcing them. Here, questions related to representation is also touched upon. Article 4, “Ensuring Local Community Interests in Market-oriented Urban Planning? The Role of Local Politicians”, addresses questions related to representation, by discussing the role of local politicians in representing, mediating and balancing growth interests and local community interests. The last article, “Negotiating Urban Space: Challenges of Political Steering in Market- and Network-oriented Urban Planning”, address questions related to political steering and meta-

governance, by discussing the challenges related to the political steering of market- and network-oriented planning practices. The last four articles also make attempt to explain the tendencies observed by relevant explanatory variables.

Empirically studying the dimensions of direct participation, representation and political steering all contribute to shedding light on the overall questions about democratic legitimacy, having a more normative character.

Urban planning is an interesting policy field for political science studies for many reasons. Firstly, it is a policy area in which public authorities have always had a limited capacity to achieve political objectives on their own, being heavily dependent on the actions of market actors and civil society actors. Conceptualizing the interplay and interdependencies between the public and private sector has proven to be a challenging task, and various strands of literature have approached this differently. The urban regime literature has had a spatial point of departure, but also a clear focus upon alliances and power structures (Logan and Molotch, 1984; Fainstein and Fainstein, 1986; Stone, 1989; Dowding, 2001). Collaborative or communicative planning literature (Healey, 1997; Innes and Booher, 2004) represents a more procedural approach, focusing on citizen participation and communicative and deliberative processes. However, this literature tends to lack an institutional perspective and a systematic focus upon the representative democratic system (Agger and Löfgren, 2008). By combining communicative planning perspectives with different strands of political science literature, this thesis contributes with institutional approaches to the study of land-use planning. Using a supplementary strategy (Rones and Lægheid, 2008), the various perspectives reveal more insights together than each of them would have done on their own. The supplementary strategy is also a response to the expressed need for bridging the gap between political science and urban planning (Sapotichne *et al.*, 2007). In political science, many have attempted to grasp the complex interplay between the public-, private- and civil sectors, having for example been studied as pluralism in Robert Dahl's (1961) classical study of a downtown area (Dowding, 2001), corporatism (Rokkan, 1966), neo-corporatism (Schmitter, 1974; Streeck and Schmitter 1985), negotiation economy and private-public partnership (Skelcher *et al.*, 2005; Andersen and Røiseland, 2008). Of special relevance for this thesis is the increased attention on how various governance- and coordination mechanisms exist in parallel and often undermine each other (Bouckart *et al.*, 2006; Osborne, 2010; Davies, 2007, 2011), as well as the emphasis on the importance of "democratic anchorages" of new institutional arrangements in the network governance literature (Sørensen and Torfing, 2005). This literature emphasizes

that emerging network arenas or market mechanisms exist in the “shadow of hierarchy” (Scharpf, 1994), as public authorities continues to be important regulators.

Secondly, urban planning is an interesting policy field when seen from a local democracy perspective since local authorities often have a great extent of autonomy in land-use planning, which is the case in Norway (Fimreite, 2003). Being a concern for local democracy, the closeness of small-scale democracy is considered to continuously enable contact between the governors and the governed – including “those affected” and “those relevant”, not only at elections, but also between elections (Dahl and Tufte, 1973).

Thirdly, urban planning is an interesting field from a participatory democratic approach, as it has a long tradition of direct participation and is a field where, widely defined, all citizens are (at least indirectly) affected by the planning decisions. This is also the case for the lowest plan level, which is the object for the empirical study. While planning is often widely defined, as for example “intervention with an intention to alter the existing course of events” (Campbell and Fainstein 2003:6), the lowest level of planning in Norway, zoning plans (also denoted land-use planning) are a more detailed type of planning which creates, defines and redefines urban space and the surroundings where people live their everyday lives. Hence, zoning plan processes often engage people and mobilize direct participation (Fimreite and Medalen, 2005; Aars and Kvalvåg, 2005). In sum, urban planning is a policy field with a lot of policy interaction, considerable local autonomy and a large effect on the lives of local citizens, thus raising important questions about participation and inclusion, representation and political guidance – and normative questions about democratic legitimacy.

In a broader international context, studies of Norwegian urban planning are interesting, as Norway has – more than its neighbouring countries – opened up for market- and network modes of governance, e.g. by eliminating the public planning monopoly for zoning plans (Falleth and Saglie, 2011). Thus, knowledge about the (often unintentional) consequences of these reforms is valuable for a broader spectrum of countries.

The introduction chapter proceeds with a presentation of the Norwegian planning context and developments in land-use planning, before situating this transformation in broader public management trends. The chapter then elaborates on the theoretical strands of literature that motivate the research questions and are being used in later analyses. The methodological approach and data are further presented before giving a short version of the main findings in the articles. Lastly, the chapter discusses how the empirical findings contribute to illuminating the overall research questions, and how the thesis contributes to the research.

2. THE NORWEGIAN CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENTS IN NORWEGIAN LAND-USE PLANNING

Land-use planning is a local government responsibility in Norway. In the Norwegian unitary state, which uses a three-tier system, municipalities have traditionally been considered to enjoy a high degree of autonomy in being the main instrument for public welfare service provision (Baldersheim, 2001; Mydske, 2006). Generally speaking, the municipal council decides the allocation of its budgets, but to a great extent the responsibilities of the welfare services delegating them are mandated by law and subject to regulations (Fimreite, 2003; Baldersheim and Rose, 2010). However, land-use planning is one of the policy fields in which local authorities enjoy a great extent of autonomy. At the time the study was conducted, the local government consisted of 431 municipalities,⁴ being relatively small in a European context. The average size was 11,022 inhabitants, with 235 of the 431 municipalities having less than 5,000 inhabitants (Jensen, 2009), and as many as 75 percent of the municipalities had less than 10,000 inhabitants (Jensen, 2009).

The land-use planning system is hierarchically organized. The national government defines the national policy guidelines to be interpreted at the regional level through regional plans, which again are supposed to be indicative of the municipal master plans (Falleth and Saglie, 2011; Mäntysalo *et al.*, 2011; Aarsæther *et al.*, 2012). The Norwegian Planning and Building Act regulates planning, being a procedural act that instructs municipalities to develop local master plans, which gives them the opportunities to develop other overall plans as well. Municipalities have a great deal of autonomy in formulating primary goals and principles for detailed planning and development in their master plans (Falleth and Johnsen, 1996). Another important municipal planning instrument is the legally binding detailed zoning plan (land-use planning), which regulates development by defining building rights, densities, dimensions and functions in great detail⁵ (Mäntysalo *et al.*, 2011:2113). Municipalities also have the authority to formulate detailed directives. While being hierarchically organized, the Norwegian planning system is not hierarchically binding, as the latest adopted plan is the valid one (Nordahl, 2006). For all local plan types (municipal master plans, other overall municipal plans, zoning plans), elected politicians are the final approval authority.

⁴ Now reduced to 429.

⁵ After the empirical study was conducted, the new PBA in 2008 split this plan-type in two; a more overall “area-based zoning-plan” and a “detailed zoning-plan”. However, this is not relevant for this thesis as the empirical study was conducted in 2007, before the new Act. The concept of zoning-plan and land-use planning will be used in the thesis, both referring to the same type of plan – in Norwegian “reguleringsplan”, jfr PBA 1985.

Since the 1980s, hierarchical instruments have been complemented by more market- and network-oriented practices (Høegh *et al.*, 2004; Bowitz and Høegh, 2005; Fimreite and Medalen, 2005; Røsnes, 2005; Nordahl, 2006; Kalbro *et al.*, 2010). In 1985, the PBA opened up for *planning initiatives from private actors*, thereby terminating the municipal plan monopoly for zoning plans. This implied that private actors were now entitled to devise and draft private zoning plans and submit them for political approval. As a result of this liberalization, the plan initiative and plan formulation have in practice been delegated to private actors, giving them more leeway and a more prominent role in land-use planning. Today, approximately 90 percent of zoning plans are formulated by private actors (Fiskaa, 2005:159; Røsnes, 2005). Due to this development, a new division of labour has emerged in which private (or semi-public) developers are plan owners and plan formulators until the formulated plan proposal is submitted, whereas the municipality has gradually taken the role of a more passive, responding approval authority (Høegh *et al.*, 2004). At higher plan levels, municipalities are more active and initiating, though in general strategic planning within municipalities is regarded as being rather weak (Nordahl, 2006; Mäntysalo *et al.*, 2011). The development is often ad hoc and developer-driven, and projects may well be contrary to overall municipal plans.

Another consequence of the described development is the emergence of an *institutionalized negotiation practice* between municipal planners and private developers in the plan formulation phase.⁶ The negotiations are often closed for other actors and the general public, even if they are characterized by more openness than in other countries (Nordahl, 2006). Here, public planners negotiate on behalf of the municipality and are framed by political signals, but have considerable leeway. Negotiations in the early phase often result in conditioned agreements over the development, formalized as *development agreements and contracts*, laying important premises for the final decisions.⁷ The agreements often have the character of private-public partnerships involving huge financial commitments from developers, e.g. by rules of succession,⁸ which can be used by municipalities to transfer the responsibility for the provision and financing of infrastructure and green structures. By requiring that these factors have to be present before further development is allowed (Bowitz and Høegh, 2005; Nordahl, 2012). The first development agreements came in the 1980s, and were established as a common practice in the 1990s (Bowitz and Høegh, 2005).

⁶ With the new Planning and Building Act from 2008 this practice has become mandatory.

⁷ The planning practices will be presented more in detail in the articles.

⁸ Denoted "rekkefølgebestemmelser" in Norwegian, which can be translated as 'rules of succession' (see Bowitz and Høegh 2005:41).

Furthermore, municipalities and national authorities have delegated certain tasks of urban development to more hands-off units by establishing *agencies, public companies and foundations*, thereby playing an important role in urban planning and development. An example of this is ROM Eiendom AS, which is part of the public NSB (national railways) and active in developing the real estate around train stations in many Norwegian cities.

When referring to the transformation of Norwegian land-use planning later in the thesis, I refer to the abovementioned reforms. This is a way of delimiting my focus, as there are a number of other reforms and changed practices related to municipalities' role in urban development more generally, e.g. in how they have gradually reduced their role as owners of property and real estate, and changes in the rules of investments. However, these will not be directly treated in this study, as there will be a strict focus on the aforementioned *planning* tools and practices.

Parallel with the described transformation, the principle of direct participation has been strengthened in Norwegian planning. The principle was included in the Norwegian Planning and Building Act (PBA) in 1985 by § 16, which said that the “affected actors are to be given the opportunity to participate actively in the planning process” and with more specific descriptions of the right to participate in different plan types. According to the law, the public and affected actors have to be informed about the planning activities by the *publishing of an announcement* when an area is to be zoned, and informing neighbours more directly (letter). The planning authorities also have to arrange *public inspections (hearings)* of the planning proposal.⁹ The PBA was revised in 2008 after this study was conducted, and the new PBA strengthens the principle of participation by affected actors (MD, 2011), and stresses that it is the responsibility of “anybody who submit plans to facilitate participation” (PBA §5-1)¹⁰.

The development in Norwegian urban land-use planning is in accordance with long-term developments in European planning regimes, in which land-use planning has become more development oriented, with a high involvement of business actors (Lind, 2000; Dowding, 2001; Hopkins, 2010; Nordahl, 2012). From being heavily regulated from 1945 till the 1980s, the role of the planning authorities in urban planning has been transformed to having weaker visionary ambitions and weaker financial muscles while still having a strong formal authority (Mäntysalo *et al.*, 2011). This regulatory power has increasingly been used to

⁹ Guidelines from the Ministry of Environment states; “Minstekrav til medvirkning: Plan- og bygningsloven beskriver et opplegg der medvirkning i hovedsak skjer i form av formell offentlig høring, hvor lovmessige forpliktelse for annonsering, tilskrivning og offentlig utleggelse danner minimumskrav.” (MD 2011:16).

¹⁰ In Norwegian: “enhver som fremmer planforslag, skal legge til rette for medvirkning”.

stimulate private actors to contribute with financing infrastructure in order to compensate for their lack of economic muscles (Nordahl, 2012). Norway has gone further than other Nordic countries in formally giving developers a prominent role by giving private actor a legal right to initiate, formulate and submit plans to the municipality. Other Nordic countries have not included this option in their legislation, though in reality many planning projects are initiated by private actors (Mäntysalo *et al.*, 2011). Plan making can increasingly be described as being located within a series of alliances and networks of governance activity (Hillier, 2000). However, Nordic countries stand out as having stronger visionary ambitions than other European countries (Lind, 2000).

3. THE DEVELOPMENT IN NORWEGIAN LAND-USE PLANNING REFLECTS BROAD PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TRENDS

The empirical point of departure of this study is the described development in Norwegian urban planning, often described as a transformation from a hierarchically regulated urban planning towards a more “market-oriented” or “market-driven” urban planning (Nordahl, 2006; Sager, 2009; Falleth and Saglie, 2011). However, being market-oriented does not mean that urban planning is not regulated. Hence, governance- and coordination literature can help us explain how contemporary urban planning practices consist of *a mixture* of governance modes and instruments, with different coordination logics, by seeing them as part of broader trends in public administration, trends that are often said to be transforming the public sector by complementing the traditional, bureaucratic and hierarchical governance mode with other governance modes (Peters, 2010:39).

For a long time, the hierarchical mode of governance has been the dominant ideal in public administration. In a *hierarchical mode of governance*, the idea is that coordination and steering take place in the form of command-and-control, or the “rule of law”. The goals defined at the top will dictate what signals and information are perceived as relevant and whether it is necessary to take action (Weber, 197; Winsvold *et al.*, 2009:481). The search for solutions is likely to take place within the organization, and articulation takes place in the form of codified, binding prescriptions passed on to the hierarchically subordinate actors by means of legislation, regulations and so forth. More specifically, traditional hierarchical command-and-control instruments are often considered to facilitate hands-on steering. These instruments are often categorized as NATO, nodality (information), authority (law regulations), treasure (funding, incentives) and organization (Hood *et al.* 2000; Hood and Margetts, 2007; Bouckaert *et al.*, 2010). Direct participation is not considered to be necessary

for coordination, as indirect participation through elected politicians is often considered to be sufficient (Schumpeter, 1942/1976). Nevertheless, as mentioned earlier, there are broad strands of literature arguing for also including elements of direct participation within a hierarchical mode of governance (Pateman 1970, Benhabib 1996).

Starting in the 1980s, more market-oriented practices were introduced into the public sector under the label of new public management (NPM) reforms, which were inspired by ideas from neo-classical economics and public choice theory (Osborne, 2010:8). The logic in a *market mode of governance* is that coordination can be ensured by other means than by a centrist authority. The idea is that coordination should be achieved through the autonomous self-adjustment of numerous operationally independent actors, with the price mechanism as the only means of communication. In a perfect market, a product price will emerge that balances supply and demand, and the actors will adjust their behaviour accordingly (Bouckaert *et al.*, 2010). Thus, actions are likely to occur due to changing demands, as well as to an increasing awareness of the risk of economic losses due to societal problems, as for example climate change. Over the last few decades, new public management reforms have introduced market-oriented coordination mechanisms into the public sector. These mechanisms and instruments tend to be more oriented towards giving hands-off direction, e.g. by contractual management, performance management and strategic management (Osborne, 2010). In addition, the introduction of agencification reforms and the delegation of regulatory competencies have resulted in devolved processes (Hood, 1991), and a rather fragmented landscape of public, semi-public and private actors solving public tasks (Farenti *et al.*, 2010; Bouckaert *et al.*, 2010). Nevertheless, new public management reforms have also often opened up for more elements for the direct participation of citizens – but this is limited to their role as users (Peters, 2010:39) since user feedback is considered to improve public sector services. Consumer sovereignty is in these practices often considered to be the most appropriate way of revealing citizen preferences (Sweeting and Copus, 2012).

As a response to the increased fragmentation and delegation caused by new public management reforms, a trend of introducing more *network-oriented* practices into the public sector has been observed. The aim of network-oriented practices has often been to impose some control and coordination over devolved processes while maintaining the virtues of delegated and devolved forms of governance (Sørensen and Torfing, 2007; Peters, 2010). This turn represents a recognition of the fact that public authorities (especially the national government) cannot impose their policy, but instead need to negotiate both policy and implementation with partners in the public (subordinate levels), private and voluntary sectors

(Stoker, 2000). In a *network mode of governance*, broad involvement is emphasized, though not necessarily from citizens in general, but rather from the involvement of relevant stakeholders, resource-controlling actors and actors with veto power. The coordination mechanism is the mutual dependence and trust among operationally autonomous actors who recognize the need to achieve a coordinated action in order to handle common problems, which is also an aspect of the market model. Consequently, learning and interpretation would require direct communication (discussion and deliberation) between all relevant actors on an equal basis in order to achieve common solutions. Instruments that are based upon a more network-oriented mode of governance are often labelled meta-governance instruments. These instruments are primarily geared towards hands-off framing, institutional design and the strategic guidance of network activities (Sørensen and Torfing, 2005), but also towards a hand-on facilitation and participation in network arenas. Over the past few decades, various literature contributions have attempted to conceptualize this development, often using labels such as “New Public Governance” (Osborne, 2010), socio-political governance (Kooiman, 2003), public policy governance (Kickert *et al.*, 1997), co-governance (Somerville and Haines, 2008), partnerships (Pierre, 2000) and network governance (Rhodes, 1997; Sørensen and Torfing, 2005). Common to these perspectives is that they have institutional and network theory as their point of departure.

The described development indicates that different modes of governance, with their respective coordination logics and steering instruments, exist in parallel today, always in the “shadow of hierarchy” – as hierarchy is still the dominant mode of governance (Scharpf, 1999; Bogason, 2000; Osborne, 2010; Bouckhart *et al.*, 2011; Sweeting and Copus, 2012). Thus, as Davies (2011:57) argues, it is not relevant to talk about a “shift from government to governance” as is often claimed, but rather about historical and geographical configurations of the “mix” of different modes of governance.

The changes in local land-use planning reflect these broader trends now being a mixture of different modes of governance. The thesis takes the abovementioned transformation of local land-use planning practices¹¹ as its point of departure, now representing a mix of different modes of governance and coordination logics, and asks what the implications are for local democratic legitimacy.

¹¹ More specifically the situation *before* the new Planning and Building Act of 2008, being effectuated 1th of July 2009, where several new planning instruments were introduced. The data is collected in 2007-2008.

4. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES MOTIVATING THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

4.1 Participation and inclusion

Theories of representative democracy (Schumpeter, 1942/1976; Dahl, 1971; Held, 2006) have been challenged by and incorporated arguments for including elements of direct citizen participation in decision-making, particularly since the early 1970s. A broad strand of literature denoted participatory democracy literature (for example as represented by Pateman, 1970; Young, 2000; Sweeting and Copus, 2012), have argued for direct participation by those affected, often at the expense of the principle of equal rights for all. Here, broad citizen participation is assumed to be necessary to ensure that all interests are represented and voiced between elections, thus increasing the input legitimacy of democratic systems. Direct participation is considered to be potentially able to forge new links between citizens and political institutions in the face of a political party system that is widely accepted to be failing, and to supplement the deficiencies of majoritarian institutions of representative democracy (Harpin, 2006). This literature also stresses that being active citizens results in competence building and has an educational effect.

Since the 1990s, a “deliberate turn” in democracy theory has come to the fore, being heavily influenced by the Habermasian concept of “communicative rationality” (Habermas, 1984, 1996; Benhabib, 1996; Cohen, 1996; Williams, 1996, 2000; Mansbridge, 2000; Fung and Wright 2001; Pløger, 2001; Sweeting and Copus, 2012). Direct and active citizen participation is considered as essential to ensure social justice, as this depends upon democratic collective decisions being “grounded in reasons that all can accept as valid” (Williams, 2000:127). At the individual level, democratic participation is considered to be a prerequisite for being autonomous individuals (Habermas, 1996; Cohen, 1996). Deliberative literature also highlights the epistemic value of direct citizen participation, i.e. its potential to improve the quality of information and argumentation relevant to a decision (King, 2003).

The deliberative or communicative turn is also reflected in planning literature, as represented by literature labelled “collaborative planning” (Healey, 1993, 1996, 1997), “deliberative planning” (Fischer and Forester, 1993; Forester, 1999), “communicative theory of planning (Hillier 2000, 2002) or “consensus building” (Innes, 1996, 2004). Combining commitments to broad democratic legitimacy and small group deliberation, this literature argues for the inclusion of affected and relevant actors in collaborative forums – in which face-to-face communication results in deliberative processes, shared visions and consensual solutions (Goldstein and Butler, 2010). Here, meaning, value and knowledge are generated

intersubjectively and through deliberation that draw on diverse forms of knowing, reasoning and representation (McGuirk, 2001). In this way, participatory planning is considered to strengthening the qualities of the process leading up to a plan. This will in turn increase the *input legitimacy* of planning processes, as those who were directly affected by decisions were given the opportunity to give their input (Healey, 1997; Innes and Booher, 2004; Sager, 2013). This principle of affectedness implies the regular and guaranteed presence of those collectivities that will be affected by a certain policy decision (Schmitter, 2002:56-57), e.g. by compensating for marginalization due to majority rule. Some of the communicative planning literature has an advocacy approach, arguing for the inclusion of weak or disadvantaged groups (Davidoff, 1965; Finney and Rishbeth, 2006). Also within theories of representative democracy, the principle of affectedness has been discussed. Dahl (1956) and Olsen (1990) argue that citizens, who to a larger degree than others are affected by public decisions, can be considered as “intensive minorities”, having a higher “preference intensity” than the majority, thereby staking a legitimate claim for more influence. Hence, the rationale is that participatory processes will empower citizens and marginalized groups, thus redistributing power and contributing to more social equity (Hopkins, 2010:56-7).

Communicative planning literature also argues that participatory planning strengthens the *output legitimacy* of planning processes, i.e. the qualities of the substance of the plan incorporates a broader spectrum of relevant knowledge and resources, therefore possibly increasing the system capacity of public authorities to solve societal problems (Burby, 2003; Forester, 1999; Healey, 1997; Goldstein and Butler, 2010). Broad participation is considered to increase the legitimation function of the Condorcet jury theorem, stating that as the number of reasonable informed decision-makers increase, the likelihood of a right decision approaches one (Sager 2013). In addition, broad participation often generates the support necessary to implement plans. In a broader perspective, the same argumentation is also seen in much of the new public management- and network governance literature, often emphasizing the importance of including resource-controlling actors contributing with relevant knowledge, competence, finances, and so on – all key prerequisites for effective goal achievement (Scharpf, 1994; Rhodes, 1997; Amin, 1999; Wolf, 2002). Others argue that participatory planning opens up planning processes and makes them more transparent, thereby enhancing the *throughput legitimacy* of urban planning (Sager, 2009).

The overall questions in the thesis are heavily motivated by many of the normative assumptions represented in the literature referred to above, and are illuminated by studying the following questions related to *direct participation* empirically:

- *How is the principle of participation in planning¹², which is incorporated into national legislation, interpreted and translated into practice at the municipal level?*

Here municipal practices are studied, and also the attitudes and interpretations of key actors towards citizen participation in planning (related questions included in questionnaires and interview guides, see appendix). Another important question to be studied empirically is;

- *How do citizens and local associations actually participate in municipal land-use planning, and do they experience that their participation influence the plan-results?*

In addition to studying empirically how citizens and local associations participate, it is also important to find out how different actors evaluate existing channels of participation, such as for examples hearings and open meetings, with regard to openness, inclusion and influence. Of special relevance are the reports from local associations on how they actually participate in land-use planning processes, and if they experience that their participation influence the plan-results (related questions included in questionnaires and interview guides, see appendix).

The thesis also has as one of its aims to identify inclusion and exclusion mechanisms. Inclusion is inseparable from questions of influence and power. When studying institutional practices that can be categorized as hierarchical, market-oriented and network-oriented, it is important to grasp the nature, quality and purpose of connections and the power they embody (Davies, 2011). The thesis will therefore attempt to unveil patterns of contact and patterns of participation, and how different actors play out the role of representing a wider group. By doing this, the thesis will be able to comment upon the power to define, to exclude and to influence the result. There is a strong tradition of elite analyses of urban planning and development, e.g. Logan and Molotch (1984) and Stone (1989), focusing on the power plays behind the actual result. However, communicative planning perspectives have often been criticized for neglecting the power play *social exclusion* mechanisms that systematically (or occasionally) keep groups or individuals out of decision-making forums and planning processes (Hillier, 2000; Young, 2000:52; McGuirk, 2001; Fung, 2004). And even if actors

¹² Often translated to “medvirkning” in Norwegian, jfr PBA 1985, PBA 2008.

are included in planning processes, they might be vulnerable to *cognitive or internal* closure mechanisms that relate to the question of valid arguments in the dominant discourse. Cognitive closure (exclusion) is more difficult to notice than social closure (Young, 2000:52), and denotes processes in which particular points of view are excluded (Schaap, 2007: 119). Such closure may occur either because actors are unable to perceive arguments made by other actors or because they are unwilling to do so – for instance because they declare a particular view to be out of order. Networks and even policy sectors can develop a culture of joint perceptions and values (Koppenjan, 2007). Thus, the actors' frames of reference can function as filters (Schaap, 2007:121), excluding alternative views and concerns. An arena is closed in the cognitive dimension whenever specific knowledge, information, ideas and proposals are systematically ignored. In order to be able to unveil these mechanisms, the thesis will also study;

- *Which kind of social and cognitive inclusion and exclusion mechanisms can be identified?*

This will be studied by asking how legitimate participants are defined and decided upon, and what arguments that is regarded as legitimate arguments, being channelled into land-use planning (related questions included in questionnaires and interview guides, see appendix). In examining these questions, Article 3 will have a more *structural-discursive view* of power (Foucault, 1979, 1980/1984; Hajer, 1993a, b; Yiftachel and Huxley, 2000a,b). Like Hajer, discourses will be understood here as an ensemble of ideas, concepts and categories through which meaning is given to a phenomenon, and through which certain problems are framed and some aspects of a situation are distinguished instead of others (Hajer, 1993a: 45). Hence, discourses structure knowledge and social practices, manifest themselves in the way we speak and use symbols and concepts. Discursive power can be exercised both instrumentally and more invisibly. Characteristic of such power in planning contexts is that the taken-for-granted logic of framing planning agendas leads stakeholders to favour certain interests, even though they are not specifically advocated (Stoker, 2000). Inequalities are therefore collectively maintained by following societal order and cultural habits. Power structures affect how discourses are framed and may cause dominant discourses to legitimize some arguments while delegitimizing others.

4.2 Representation

Land-use planning is an integrated part of the policy-making of representative local democracy, thus the role of locally elected politicians is important for how the concerns uttered in participatory processes are met. Robert Dahl argued that “a key characteristic of democracy can be the continued responsiveness of the government to the preferences of citizens” (Dahl, 1971:1) in which elected politicians are assumed to be advocates for the communities they represent, charged with pursuing local interests and concerns and articulating and mediating community opinion to the council (Copus, 2003:33; Goldsmith and Larsen, 2004; De Groot *et al.*, 2010). Pitkin (1967) made the assertion that representing means acting in the interest of the represented in a manner responsive to them, but that this does not contradict the fact that representatives also “must act independently; his action must involve discretion and judgement” (1967:210). Nevertheless, in order to obtain information that improves responsiveness and accountability, representation requires a certain degree of communication between elected leaders and citizens (Mansbridge, 2000; Coleman, 2005). In the thesis, a relevant question is;

- *Compared to the role of planners and developers, what is the role of local politicians in channelling, mediating and representing the views, interests and knowledge of civil society in land-use planning?*

This will be studied by exploring how elected politicians play out their role as representatives, how they claim to be representative of different groups and interests in their constituency and how they play out their role as the link between the citizenry (and groups within the citizenry) and policy-making.

However, having a more participatory democracy approach, the question of representation is also relevant for *other actors* – being included due to the status of being “affected” or “relevant”. In the literature, those affected and those relevant for being included in different policy decision processes are often referred to as an undefined collective: the citizenry, the wider public, the inhabitants or population of an area, local stakeholders, local community, relevant social groups, etc. cannot be regarded as a unified category (Agger, 2005). Saward (2006) stresses that representation is always a *claim* to represent someone or something. People construct representational claims, put them forward, justify them – *make* them (Bang and Dyrberg, 2000; Saward, 2000, 2006). Claims are contestable and contested. Thus, we need to move beyond the mandate-independence, delegate-trustee frame for

discussing political representation without downgrading the material or institutional aspects of political representation. To speak for others – as elected representatives, interest groups and NGOs do, is to make representations which render those others visible and readable. Hence, the “interests” of a constituency have to be “read in” more than “read off” in an active, creative discourse open to all, not the passive process of receiving clear signals from below. By their nature, claims can silence the constituencies or people or groups that they construct through their representational claims, and can sometimes invoke the necessity of the absence of the represented from the political arena. This is the potential dark side of the process of representative claim making (Saward, 2006:304). The claim-based focus opens up what is often taken for granted – the character of constituency and the stability and ready knowability of its interests. Consequently, the articles in this thesis have as their point of departure that representation is always a *claim* to represent something or someone. These theoretical elaborations motivate another research question related to representation:

- *How are norms and claims of representation understood and negotiated in planning-practices?*

Here, the attitudes different key actors have towards citizen input is of special interest, as well as their perceptions of what responsibility they have for mediating and channelling the inputs into planning processes? Another focus is to what extent different key actors feel constrained by these inputs.

4.3 Political steering and meta-governance

A broad strand of literature has discussed how to redefine the concept of steering, which has a hierarchical point of departure, in order to better describe the guidance and direction of more egalitarian and networked processes between the public sector, market and civil society (Kooiman, 2003; Peters, 2010). “Meta-governance” has been launched as a concept which better describes the process of steering devolved governance processes because it insists that the governance of self-governance should not revert to traditional static forms of command and control (Sørensen and Torfing, 2005; Klijn and Edelenbos 2007; Peters, 2010:37), even if it always exists in the shadow of hierarchical authority (Scharpf, 1994). However, the fact that different categories of steering instruments exist side by side requires a specific capacity of the urban political leadership – to consciously design and manage situationally optimal mixtures of hierarchical, market- and network instruments, particularly when different

instruments conflict with and undermine one another (Osborne, 2010). The thesis addresses this more complex context of political steering, asking;

- *How do local politicians give direction in land-use planning?*

There are two levels in which politicians can (try to) give direction: first, they can give direction to their own municipal administration (including public planners), and secondly, they can give direction to more autonomous, societal actors (as for example developers, entrepreneurs and citizens). Both of these levels will be addressed in the empirical study. Based upon earlier research, the market-oriented turn in urban planning can be expected to have reduced the ability and will of politicians to give direction due to the hands-off character of their steering instruments, the reduction of information- and communication arenas, and that markets are often considered to be no-go areas for politicians (Vabo, 2000; Stigen and Vabo 2001; Sørensen and Torfing, 2005; Nordahl, 2006; Tiili, 2007). This motivates another question;

- *Which instruments do local politicians use, and how do they consider their ability to frame urban land-use planning?*

Of special interest is the perceptions of local politicians of how market- and network-oriented planning practices affect their ability to give direction.

The thesis has a strong focus on the role of local politicians in planning, a focus which has been partially neglected by communicative planning literature (Agger and Löfgren, 2008). This focus is based upon a normative stand that local politicians – councillors – represent the “electoral chain of command”, and that their ability to channel citizen-input into decision-making, as well as their ability to give political direction, is essential for ensuring the legitimacy of local governments (De Groot *et al.*, 2010). It is especially important for the *input legitimacy* of local governments, understood as legitimating through the derivation of political choices from the authentic preferences of the members of the polity by means of formal procedure (Scharpf, 1994, 1999). Giving political direction to urban planning can also contribute to increased throughput-legitimation, as it makes decision-makers visible and accountable to the public, and makes planning- and decision-making more transparent (Haus *et al.*, 2005). In a democratic system, local politicians are often considered to be the primarily responsible for the translation of local inputs into authoritative decisions to be executed by the

administration. Thus, local politicians will, in addition to civil society associations, be the key actors being given most attention in this thesis.

4.4 Explanatory variables

The thesis also has an ambition to *explain* tendencies observed in the data, and therefore asks;

- *How can the patterns and tendencies observed be explained by institutional variables related to the municipalities or variables related to the key actors (local politicians, planners, developers and local associations)?*

The questions are addressed by conducting bivariate and multivariate (OLS regression) statistical analyses on the quantitative data, and also by taking these variables into concern when analysing the qualitative material.

The *institutional variables of municipalities* that are expected to explain variations in our data material are, firstly, *the size of the municipality*. In local democracy literature, studies such as “Size and democracy” by Dahl and Tufté (1973), as well as more recent studies such as Mouritzen (1991) and Saglie and Bjørklund (2005), find that the closeness in small municipalities increases participation, communication and trust between citizens and councillors. As a result, direct communication between citizens/organized civil society interests and local politicians can be expected to be higher in the smallest municipalities in our sample than in the larger ones. How municipal size influences participation in the formal participation channels of land-use planning processes is an open question. For example, Saglie and Bjørklund (2005:323) find that even if the general rule is more participation in smaller municipalities than in larger ones, this is not the case for participation in demonstrations. In addition, larger cities are expected to have a more professional planning administration and be more exposed for private developers submitting zoning plans and harder pressure from private developers. Thus, larger cities can be expected to have more formalized routines for contact/negotiations with developers and formalized routines for direct participation by citizens and organized civil society actors.

Another variable related to the municipalities being expected to influence our findings is the *building activity in the municipality*, operationalized as new dwellings begun in 2006

(from KOSTRA¹³). Municipalities having much building activity can be expected to have more formalized routines for contact/negotiations with developers in zoning plan processes, and possibly also for citizen participation.

Direct participation by local associations is an important focus of the thesis, and some institutional characteristics with these organizations are expected to influence their behaviour and experiences. First and foremost, the *size of the organizations* (the number of members) is expected to influence their behaviour, as the largest organizations often have the most professional (and full-time) leadership, being able to systematically pay attention to ongoing planning activities, knowing how to proceed to influence them and having the capacity to actually participate in them.

Additionally, *different categories or thematic focuses of the organizations* are also expected to influence the participation activity of local organizations, as some thematic focuses are more related to land-use planning than others. The different categories – representing different thematic focuses – represented in the survey are neighborhood associations, councils of commerce and regional development associations, the society for the preservation of ancient Norwegian monuments and local history organizations, environmental organizations, sports clubs, inter-municipal outdoor recreation boards, handicap organizations, and organizations for the owners of land and property. In particular, organizations for the owners of land and property, environmental organizations and the society for the preservation of ancient Norwegian monuments and local history organizations are expected to be active – as their interest field is closely related to spatial questions.

When it comes to *variables or the characteristics of individual respondents*, the most important variable for the research questions is *key-actor group*, operationalized in the four categories of: a) local politicians, b) public planning administration, c) private developers, and d) local associations. Several of the research questions concern variations in attitudes and activities between these four key-actor groups. However, their formal roles in land-use planning vary and the relationship between them is not symmetrical. Based upon earlier research (Røsnes, 2005; Nordahl, 2006), developers and planners are expected to have leading roles in these processes, while local organizations are expected to have the most marginal role.

Another relevant individual-level variable is *position* – understood as *having a leadership role versus having a rank-and-file role*. This variable is relevant for the categories

¹³ Kommune-Stat-rapportering/ Municipality-state-reporting, Statistics Norway (<http://www.ssb.no>). Open public database.

of local politicians and public planning administration. In many of the analyses, the variable of local politicians is split in two: a) mayors (political leadership), and b) councillors being members of the planning committees of the municipal council (rank-and-file). In many of the analyses, the variable of public planning administration is split in three: a) chief executive officer (administrative leadership), b) executive for planning (sub-leadership), and c) public planners (civil servants). In many of the research questions, including this dimension might reveal some interesting tendencies.

Local politicians are important actors, as many of the research questions are related to them. Their *political affiliation* can be expected to influence their attitudes and activities in land-use planning. For example, the Progressive Party often argues for less regulation of building activities and more market-driven development, while more socialist parties often argue for the opposite. However, the traditional political cleavages between political parties are not reflected as much in local politics as they are at the national level (Saglie and Bjørklund, 2005). In some of the statistical analysis, a variable representing the left-right scale will be included to see if this variable affects the results.

Also, *education* is an individual variable that might be expected to influence the attitudes and actions of local politicians in land-use planning. It is often argued that zoning plan processes have become highly professionalized, with specialist expertise and consultancies involved (Moen *et al.*, 2004; Bowitz and Høegh, 2005), which also requires a higher competence among elected representatives if they are to effectively give direction to urban development.

4.5 Arguments for a supplementary strategy

As the presentation in part 4 has shown, the thesis uses a “supplementary strategy” (Rones and Lægheid, 1997), in which different theoretical perspectives contribute to illuminating the research questions (Rones and Lægheid, 1997:137). By combining perspectives, the idea is to illuminate more than one perspective alone can do. The different perspectives can all be said to have a new institutional point of departure that emphasize the importance of institutions, rules, norms and procedures for policy outcome (Osborne, 2010). Institutions are often understood as cognitive, normative and regulative structures, in addition to activities that provide stability and meaning to social behaviour (Scott, 1995). New institutionalism is a broad literature that has taken rational, historic, sociological and discursive directions (Immergut, 1998; Schmidt, 2010). While the rational direction analyses the choices of rational actors in situations where they are mutually dependent, the historical direction focuses more

upon how institutions structure action and frame the results of processes through path dependency (Schmidt, 2010). The sociological direction focuses on how institutions frame our understandings of what is appropriate behaviour and action, and often talk about the “logic of appropriateness” (March and Olsen, 2009). Schmidt (2010) argues that we now see a discursive institutionalism emerge that emphasizes the explanatory power of ideas and discourses. The different perspectives used to motivate the research questions and analyse the data can fall into many of these categories of new institutional literature. Some of the literature used (such as network governance literature) can be categorized as grounded theories or explanation-based theories, even if they also tend to contain normative elements (Glaser and Strauss, 1967; Marsch and Furlong, 2002:37; Mjøset, 2006a, b; Mjøset, 2007). The thesis shows how reasoning based upon different theoretical angles sheds light on a broad spectrum of legitimacy problems, while at the same time contributing to a broader knowledge and insight into the challenges of contemporary urban planning.

Before presenting the findings of the study, the thesis proceeds with a presentation of the methodological approach and data used to answer the research questions, and discusses if the findings can be generalized.

5. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH AND DATA

The thesis is based upon data from the project, “Forms of governance in urban development: From participation as a plus factor in government to participation as a strategy in governance” (2006-2009), a cooperation between the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research and the University of Life Science (Ås, Norway)¹⁴ financed by the Norwegian Research Council (the DEMOSREG programme). The analyses in the articles are based upon a mix of methods, or “data triangulation” (Yin, 2003a, b), first and foremost: a) a broad survey distributed to seven different key actor groups in the 145 largest municipalities in Norway, and secondly, b) a case study of urban planning practices in three Norwegian case-cities, including quantitative document studies (zoning plans), qualitative document studies (overall municipal plans) and qualitative in-depth interviews. The quantitative data are primarily used to map general patterns and tendencies in urban planning practices today, while the qualitative data are used to exemplify and explain the findings. Two of the articles are solely based upon qualitative material; one is based upon literature studies (Article 1) and one upon document studies and interviews (Article 3). The work in this project has been

¹⁴ The project team has included Gro Sandkjær Hanssen, Eva Falleth (UMB/ NIBR) and Inger-Lise Saglie (UMB/NIBR). The last two members have alternated being leaders for the project.

conducted in accordance to Norwegian legal and ethical guidelines regulating data collection, analysis and publication. The research designs for the surveys and case studies were reported to the Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD), which is the Private Ombudsman for Research, before being conducted, and were revised in accordance with the comments received. A fuller presentation of the respective data follows.

5.1 Survey to seven different key actor groups in the 145 largest municipalities in Norway

In order to map patterns, a broad survey to the 145 largest of the 430 municipalities in Norway was conducted in 2007, which I had the primary responsibility for. The reason for choosing only one-third of the largest municipalities was partly pragmatic, and partly motivated by the project's focus on cities. Due to time-and resource constrains in the project, we chose to obtain survey data from a broad spectrum of key actors in a selected sample of municipalities. Examining the differences between actor groups was more important for the research questions in the thesis than was the generalization of the findings to all Norwegian municipalities. The selection of large municipalities was also motivated by the project's explicit focus on cities. This focus was chosen, firstly, due to the municipal structure in Norway, which has a large number of small municipalities (scarcely populated ones). As opposed to smaller municipalities, the challenges related to influential developers and limited space was expected to be more precarious in larger municipalities. However, in retrospect we see that the challenges of influential developers might be just as severe, if not more so, in small municipalities with less professional planning administrations and strong informal, local networks. Secondly, the data material was to be published internationally, and the largest municipalities in Norway are more comparable with local government in other countries that we usual compare ourselves with, such as the Nordic- and North European countries. Nevertheless, Norway has many small municipalities, which implies that among the 145 largest municipalities relatively small municipalities are represented. The smallest municipality represented in our data material had 7,292 inhabitants.

The survey was sent to seven different groups in these municipalities, and the selection criteria will be presented here. In order to answer exploratory questions related to participation, representation and steering, the key actors were defined as local politicians, planning administration (the three administrative levels responsible for planning), developers (private/semi-private) and local associations. I was also interested in if/ how position/leadership roles influenced attitudes and patterns of contact, therefore including different levels of politicians and planning administrations. This resulted in a list of seven

different respondent groups, all of which received almost the exact same questionnaire, only being slightly adapted to the different respondent groups (the questionnaires can be found in the appendix).¹⁵ The seven groups were:

- 1) Local politicians: A postal survey was sent to all councillors in the Planning Committees of the Municipal Councils.¹⁶ The survey for local politicians (approximately 1,300) was conducted as a postal survey sent in their names (also referring to their position as a local politician in the planning committees) to the general postal address of the municipalities. The information about local politicians in these planning committees was gathered from the websites of the municipalities.
- 2) Mayors: A digital survey was sent by e-mail to all mayors in the 145 municipalities. In the two cities with a parliamentary model, the survey was sent to the relevant vice mayor in the city government.
- 3) Chief executive officers¹⁷: A digital survey was sent by e-mail to all chief executive officers in the 145 municipalities. In the two cities with a parliamentary model, this position does not exist, and the survey was sent to the executive for planning.
- 4) Executive officers for planning: A digital survey was sent by e-mail to all the executive officers for planning in the 145 municipalities, or to the relevant position responsible for land-use planning.
- 5) Public planners: Three printed questionnaires were sent as a postal survey to the 145 municipalities, together with a letter asking the person receiving it to distribute the questionnaires to three randomly chosen public planners if the municipalities had that many. The official sample was therefore 435 (3 x 145), though the real sample was lower since the smallest of the 145 municipalities probably did not have three planners in addition to an executive for planning.

¹⁵ Karoline Torsnes, a student from the University College of Oslo (now the University College of Oslo and Akershus) was contributing in the work with making these lists. Tone Færøvik also contributed in this work.

¹⁶ According to the Planning and Building Act from 1985, it was mandatory for the municipalities to have a planning committee of councillors.

¹⁷ In Norwegian "rådmann/ administrasjonssjef"

6) Private developers: A postal survey was sent to both private- and semi-private firms selected from “the enterprise register”¹⁸ of Statistics Norway (SSB¹⁹), which could be defined as “developers”. I chose to include the following codes²⁰ of firms in the definition of developers: 70.111 “housing associations” (“boligbyggelag” in Norwegian), 70.112 “developer firms and real estate sale firms” (“utvikling og salg av egen fast eiendom ellers” in Norwegian), 45.211 “building construction firms” (“oppføring av bygninger” in Norwegian) and 45.212 “other construction firms” (“oppføring av andre konstruksjoner” in Norwegian). Only large developer firms with 11 employees or more were selected. The reason for choosing this sample was partly pragmatic, as the time and resources were limited, and partly explained by our expectations of larger firms being more experienced with submitting zoning plans, and thereby better able to relate to the questions in the survey. Based upon these criteria, the selected sample was 885 firms.

7) Local associations: Civil society is a fragmented landscape of both organized and unorganized actors, which is almost impossible to get an overview of. A pragmatic strategy was therefore chosen to reach this group by sending the survey to selected local associations from the municipal hearing lists in all 145 municipalities. The lists were obtained by contacting the municipalities by e-mail or phone. From these lists, local associations were selected by two criteria. The first criteria was *relevance* - only associations that were assumed to be interested in land-use planning were chosen, which included the categories of neighborhood associations, councils of commerce and regional development associations, the society for the preservation of ancient Norwegian monuments and local history organizations, environmental organizations, sports clubs, inter-municipal outdoor recreation boards, handicap organizations, and organizations for the owners of land and property. The second criteria, was that only *the largest organizations*, often having the character of being “umbrella organizations”, were selected, as we assumed that smaller organizations had been less active in zoning plan processes. If an umbrella organization for neighbourhood associations did not exist, one or two neighbourhood associations were randomly chosen. By using these selection criteria, approximately 600 local organizations were

¹⁸ Bedrifts- og foretaksregisteret

¹⁹ See <http://www.ssb.no> (visited the 1st of October, 2012)

²⁰ “Standard for næringsklassifisering. 1994, 2. revisjon”

selected to represent the sample. The relatively strict selection criteria have to be borne in mind when interpreting and generalizing the results, as they limit the ability to generalize the findings. The total number of questionnaires eventually sent out was 583 (reduced from 600 to 583 due to some double registering) and 221 were received, yielding a response rate of 37. This response rate is relatively low, but quite common for local association surveys – due to a lack of correct addresses, organizations which only exist on paper, and so on. An analysis of the dropout rates was conducted in order to determine if the sample was biased (see Table A in the appendix of Article 2). The analysis shows that neighbourhood associations represent the largest respondent group, but are underrepresented in the data material. This group only represents 24 percent of the received answers, but 42 percent of the ones receiving the questionnaires. Chambers of commerce and regional development associations are slightly underrepresented, but other categories are predominantly proportionally represented. The other response rates vary, but a majority of the municipalities are represented.

The total sample is presented in the table below, with response rates:

Table 1: Overview - the survey

	<i>Form</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Responses (numbers)</i>	<i>Municipalities represented (145 in total)</i>	<i>Response rate (percentage)</i>
<i>Mayors</i>	Digital	145	88	88	61
<i>Chief executive officers</i>	Digital	145	89	89	61
<i>Executive officers for planning</i>	Digital	145	84	84	58
<i>Local politicians in the Planning Committee of the City Council</i>	Postal	1300	278	119	21
<i>Planning officers</i>	Postal	435	165	103	38
<i>Developers (private corporations)</i>	Postal	Ca. 885	296	50	34
<i>Local organizations</i>	Postal	Ca. 600	221	69	37
Total		3,655	1,221	145	33

The survey was conducted from June to October 2007. Two reminders were sent for the digital survey, and one for the postal survey. The fact that only one reminder was sent in the postal survey, and that postal surveys are more time-consuming for the respondents than digital surveys, contributes to explain the lower response rates for the postal surveys.

5.2 Case study of three Norwegian cities; Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim

Case studies are often considered to reveal more complex interactions, patterns of influence and the importance of interpretation than quantitative data does. There are different understandings of what case studies are since the concept can refer to, e.g. research based on qualitative methods with a small N (Yin, 2003a,b) or based on a single case or a single phenomenon (Gerring, 2004).

In this study, case studies were conducted in 2007-2008 in order to gather data that could expand and explain the findings from the quantitative study. Comparing the three cities to find systematic differences was not an explicit aim. The three cities of Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim were chosen because they are Norway's largest cities, with 586,860, 256,600 and 170,936 inhabitants, respectively (SSB, 2010), all of which had well established and quite equal routines for handling private zoning plan initiatives (Falleth *et al.*, 2008:43-4). The cities have different political-administrative organization models; Oslo and Bergen have a parliamentary model, while Trondheim has the traditional alderman model. In this traditional model, zoning plan proposals are handled in the planning committee before being approved/rejected by the city council. In the parliamentary model, zoning plan proposals are handled and approved by three different political bodies, the city government, the relevant city council committee and the city council. Oslo and Bergen have delegated the decision-making authority of the first handling of the plan to the administration, while in Trondheim this handling is done by the political planning committee.

The object of the case studies has been the cities' general planning practices. In addition, two specific zoning plan processes were studied by two master students (Netland, 2008; Windju, 2008), thus providing us with data that could best illustrate the practices.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in the case study to obtain data. Firstly, semi-structured, in-depth interviews with *local politicians* and *local associations* were conducted, as these key actors were the main focus of my thesis. These included political leaders of the planning committees/urban development committees of the city councils, political leaders in the city government, local politicians from city- and district councils, neighbourhood associations and other local associations. I was responsible for this interviewing, but in some interviews was accompanied by my colleagues. In addition, representatives from the planning administration, national regional authorities, architects, developers and local media were interviewed by the master students in their two zoning plan cases (see Netland, 2008; Windju, 2008). The actors were selected either due to having a formal position or because they had been engaged in the two specific zoning plan processes.

In total, 33 in-depth interviews were conducted and transcribed, providing us with comprehensive texts. The table below gives an overview of the interviewed actors.

Table 2: Overview - interviews

	<i>Oslo</i>	<i>Bergen</i>	<i>Trondheim</i>	<i>Total</i>
Politicians – City council (leaders/members of planning committees)	2	3	4	9
Politicians – City government		1		1
Politicians – Districts	1			1
Planning administration – executive			1	1
Planning administration – civil servants			1	1
Regional state officers			2	2
Architect/developers (private firms)			2	2
Local media		1		1
Neighbourhood associations	4	2	2	8
Other local associations	6	1		7
Total	13	8	12	33

Secondly, I analysed the cities' *master plans and climate- and energy plans*. Thirdly, the case study also included quantitative data from a *document study of 100 totally randomly chosen zoning plans* from the three case cities of Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim, which were conducted by my colleague Inger-Lise Saglie. In order to reveal changes of practices or uses of participatory measures over time, 50 of the zoning plans were from 1987 and 50 from 2005. In the analyses of the 100 zoning plans, the extent of participation, as well as different types of participation from citizens and local associations, were all registered.

Table 3: Overview – documents study of zoning plans

	<i>Oslo</i>	<i>Bergen</i>	<i>Trondheim</i>	<i>Total</i>
1987	25	15	10	50
2005	25	12	13	50
Total	50	27	23	100

The practices of how case documents in zoning plans are formulated, and how much they report, could vary from municipality to municipality, as well as over years. This is important to keep in mind when the results are interpreted.

5.3 Generalizing the findings

What are the possibilities for generalizing the findings from the survey? The survey was sent to the 145 largest cities/municipalities in Norway, and cannot be generalized to all Norwegian municipalities since the two/third smallest municipalities are not represented. However, Norwegian municipalities are quite small, with the smallest municipality in the sample having 7, 292 inhabitants. One or more respondent from all the municipalities in Norway has

answered, so in fact the survey captures a considerable number of small and middle size cities in Norway, which tends to enhance its representativity.

The sample of local organizations has clear weaknesses because the organizations in the sample were selected by the municipalities – as the hearing lists of the municipalities were used, and by me, selected the major ones from each municipality. Therefore, the total universe of organizations is much broader – and the sample has not been selected by methods ensuring that it is representative, and this limits the possibilities of generalising the findings related to organizations. However, the project is one of the first in Norway to attempt to acquire a broad picture, while systematically mapping the patterns of participation of the fragmented landscape often referred to as “civil society” or “local community interests”. Hence, despite the selection bias, analysing the answers from the sample yields valuable insight into the organizations’ experiences and assessments.

As shown in Table 3, the response rate for some respondent groups is relatively low. This must be borne in mind when the findings are interpreted since it may have consequences on the ability to generalize. A dropout analysis is conducted in Article 3 in order to figure out if and how the sample of local organizations is biased. However, other studies show that it is difficult to achieve as high a response rate for respondent groups such as for business actors and civil society actors, as is possible for public positions such as mayors and administrative employees. In the survey, local politicians who sit on planning committees also have a low response rate. Hence, there is a risk that the sample is biased, and that engaged and active politicians are overrepresented. If such is the case, the survey nevertheless provides us with valuable information on the experience of active politicians.

What are the possibilities for generalizing the findings from the *case study* of the three largest cities in Norway? Fundamental epistemological and methodological questions have been raised in relation to case studies, especially to the potential of obtaining knowledge that can be generalized (Andersen, 1990, 1997; Dopson, 2003; Yin, 2003a, b; Flyvbjerg, 2004, 2006; Mjøset, 2006a, b), and these questions are also relevant here. The overall problem for all studies with ambitions to generalize the findings is to control for unwanted variations (Andersen, 1990). Statistical analyses and experiments are often presented as the only methods able to solve this problem in a satisfactory way. And there is an overall consent that case studies do not meet the strict criteria of statistical analysis for generalizing the findings, which are based upon criteria for statistical representativeness (Stake, 1994; Hellevik, 1994, 1995; Andersen, 1997; Flyvbjerg, 2004). Neither is it possible to control for spurious correlations, nor use concepts such as explained variance and statistical interaction (Tranøy,

1993:142-3). Due to this, case studies cannot be used to test the general hypothesis of causal effects. In spite of these problems, case studies are often assumed to produce more generalized knowledge from an perspective of “limited regularity” (Tranøy, 1993; Andersen, 1997; Yin, 2003a, b). To consider empirical data from case studies as a systematizing and observable implication of an “emerging” theory creates concurrence between theory generating- and evaluating characteristics for grounded theories (Anderson, 1997). In addition, qualitative case studies are often considered to be better suited for finding explanatory factors – as a strict control over unwanted variations presumes strategies reducing information, while comparative research strategies are characterized by greater historic, contextual specific information (Tranøy, 1993). This can be considered to be a strength, and not a weakness, of qualitative case studies since it increases the possibilities for explaining the observed phenomena. Case studies also have to meet the norm of representativity, but here representativity relates to theoretical interpretation and an assessment of how other variables might influence the results (Andersen, 1997). This means that the results from case studies can hardly be generalized empirically, but have a potential to be generalized theoretically. Still, Lijphart (1971,1984) claims that in some cases, case studies are suitable for rejecting hypotheses. A type of theoretical, or analytical, generalization that is often done based upon case studies is the development of typologies (Mjøset, 2006a). This type of generalizing results in theory that is empirically grounded, and “[t]he specification of new cases adds to the generality of the knowledge” (Mjøset, 2006a:760). Thus, case studies can contribute to explaining tendencies found in the quantitative data material, which can increase the possibilities for explaining the observed phenomena. The case study of the three cities in this study will not be used for comparative purposes, but for contributing to expand on and explain findings from the survey.

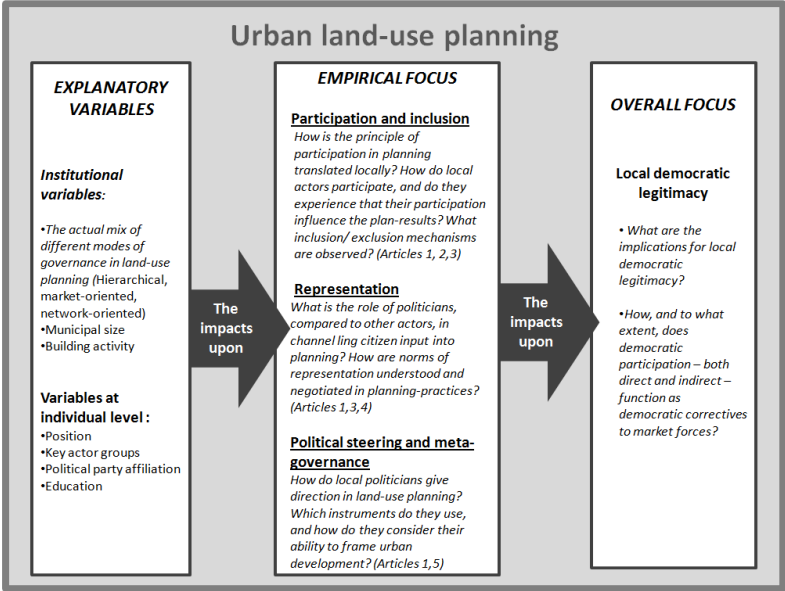
Mixed methods and data triangulation, moreover, have the advantages that analyses from one type of data can be corrected and complemented by the analyses from other types of data. Therefore, being based upon a broad and varied data material, the findings from this study will provide us with a valuable impression of how different actors play out their role and perceive contemporary planning practices.

6. PRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES AND FINDINGS

6.1 How the articles connect

The articles in the thesis are all thematically connected as a result of studying the same policy field, urban land-use planning (zoning plans). More specifically, the articles all comprise the main focus in the research project, “Forms of governance in urban development: From participation as a plus factor in government to participation as a strategy in governance”, as presented in part 5. The relationship between the research questions can be illustrated by the following figure, showing that the exploratory questions contribute to shed light on different aspects of the democratic legitimacy of contemporary land-use planning practises:

Figure 1. Illustrating the themes in the thesis



The thesis addresses the implications of different institutional variables for participation and inclusion and representation and political steering, primarily the actual mix of different governance modes which the current planning practices reflects. As presented earlier, the first article discusses the implication of market-oriented urban planning practices from a general democracy perspective, while article 2 addresses questions related to participation and inclusion, by mapping how local organizations actually participate in urban planning, and discussing their opportunities to influence planning processes. Article 3 also addresses questions related to participation and inclusion, focusing on the relationship between urban planning discourses and politics, also touching upon questions related to representation. Article 4 addresses questions related to representation, by discussing the role of local

politicians in representing, mediating and balancing growth interests and local community interests. Article 5 focuses upon questions related to political steering and meta-governance, by discussing the challenges related to the political steering of market- and network-oriented planning practices. The articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 also make attempt to explain the tendencies observed by relevant explanatory variables.

Even if the articles use a variation of theoretical approaches as analytical tools, together they illuminate important dimensions of democratic legitimacy. In addition to this, the articles are empirically connected, insofar as they analyse data from the same empirical study. The next section presents the main findings in the five articles before discussing how these findings contribute to answering the overall question.

6.2 Content

Article 1 “*Challenges to Democracy in Market-Oriented Urban Planning in Norway*” discusses the implication of market-oriented urban planning practices from a democratic perspective. The article argues – primarily based upon literature studies – that closed cooperation and negotiations between the elites of resource holders in urban planning can be justified by arguments of output-legitimacy, as it increased the system capacity of local government. However, this is only limited to the production of tangible results, and not to other outcomes in terms of better and more informed decisions, or in having access to a full range of arguments in order to justify the decision to those affected by them. Market-oriented planning practices also have to have safeguards built into them in order to maintain their input legitimacy (Connelly and Richardson, 2004), as it seems as if these practices have reduced both the “vote” and “voice” possibilities for citizens in urban planning and development. Even if input legitimacy can be ensured by a vote, as politicians are the final approval authority, the question is whether the practice has decreased politicians’ ability to defend public purposes, as well as their ability to sufficiently control planning processes. Recent studies (Fiskaa, 2005; Nordahl, 2006; Wöhni, 2007; Falleth *et al.*, 2008) indicate that zoning plan processes have a tendency to be path-dependent, denoting that each step in a particular direction constrains politicians’ room to manoeuvre in later stages, thus making it more difficult to reverse course. In both a representative democracy approach (Dahl, 1971) and from a democratic network governance perspective (Sørensen and Torfing, 2005), control by politicians is of the utmost importance in order to ensure a democratic accountability, which again is a prerequisite for input legitimacy. Since the broader public is excluded from the informal phases of urban planning, they do not have *sufficient* opportunities to promote their

own – and public – interests in Norwegian urban development through direct (non-parliamentary) participation.

In Article 2, “*Broad Civil Society Participation? Mapping the Role of Local Associations in Urban Planning in Norway*”, the theme of local community actors’ access to planning processes is examined more thoroughly. The article maps how local organizations actually participate in urban planning in Norway, and discusses the opportunities of these actors to participate and influence planning processes. The empirical studies, which are based on a survey and case studies, reveal interesting participation patterns and strategies to gain influence. Informants from local organizations argue that the important negotiations take place in closed meetings between developers and planners, in which local organizations have no right to participate. Consequently, many of them consider their participation in later stages as symbolic. As one informant stated, “Our impression is that the economic conditions for the project are set early in the planning process. This makes public participation useless.” Nevertheless, local organizations are using a wide range of strategies in attempting to influence planning decisions. The organizations actively use the formal participation channel of public hearings, even if they find too many conditions are set before these hearings. Therefore, an important strategy of local organizations is to approach local politicians in order to influence them as the final approval authorities. However, the contact is first and foremost through direct contact, thereby having more of a character of “lobbyism”, because formal arenas (such as public meetings, workshops, etc.) are rare.

The study also reveals major differences in attitudes towards public participation. There is an overall consensus among local politicians and the planning administration that public participation is of importance; almost 80 percent are of this opinion. In contrast, only 29 percent of the developers agree with this. Since developers are the formal plan owners in the formulation phase to a major extent – this attitude could help explain the low level of citizen participation in this phase. While half the local politicians consider the contribution from local organizations to exert an influence on planning, this is not the impression of the actors actually formulating the plans. Only 17 percent of the developers consider local organizations as having an important influence in planning.

Article 3, “*Cognitive Closure in Urban Planning*”, focuses on the relationship between urban planning discourses and politics, which is in line with the so-called “argumentative turn” in policy analysis and planning (Fischer and Forester, 1993). For a number of years, communicative planning theories have discussed how to prevent social

closure and how to improve access to planning processes for all interested parties (Healey, 1997). The description of discourses in this study, based upon documents studies and interviews, demonstrates the ways in which urban planning is a field constituted by several discourses, and shows that these discourses represent cognitive closure mechanisms which work in parallel with more visible social and economic closure mechanisms, often reinforcing them. This approach illuminates the way that some of these discourses have become embedded in institutional practices (discourse structuration and institutionalisation, see Hajer, 1993a), thereby reinforcing themselves.

Three important discourses are identified in all three Norwegian case cities, being more or less prominent in different contexts: the growth discourse, the ecological modernization discourse and the urbanism discourse. The narratives of these discourses can be reconciled in a discourse coalition that emphasizes high-density urban growth of a highly professional architectural quality in an international, modernist style that seeks to secure a vibrant urban life by implementing measures to achieve more sustainable urban growth with reduced carbon dioxide emissions. Consequently, a diverse range of actors can agree on the solutions presented by this narrative, including developers, environmentalists, professional planners, architectural elites and a majority of politicians. Since the discourses structure the way urban development is debated, the domination of some of the three discourses has reached such a level that the situation can be described as discourse structuration (Hajer, 1993a). Consequently, other ways of conceptualizing the world, e.g. those that work from a local quality of life viewpoint, are considered less valid within the discourses. Our respondents point to a number of mechanisms causing this exclusion, including mechanisms that define who the legitimate and non-legitimate actors are. Arguments made by inhabitants and local organizations are seen as either being myopic, focusing on local effects or populist in their resistance to professional architectural values. However, our study also reveals that dominant discourses can be challenged. By redefining local interests in protecting local small green areas as a concern for the city's overall green structure, the arguments of local actors were able to contest and to a certain extent modify the dominant discourse on ecological modernization.

Article 4, "*Ensuring Local Community Interests in Market-oriented Urban Planning? The Role of Local Politicians*", focuses on the role of local politicians as representatives, and discusses the role of local politicians in representing, mediating and balancing growth interests and local community interests. Based upon qualitative and quantitative data, the article shows that local community actors predominantly confront local politicians, not

planners or developers, to have their voices heard. Local community actors have few institutionalized arenas to share voice their opinion in the early phases, as the mandatory involvement (public hearings, complaints) are to be found in the later phases. Hence, the arenas are predominantly accommodating a “passive participation”, on allowing the opportunity to react and protest on already formulated proposals. By contrast, developers are given the proactive, constructive role, as almost all the municipalities studied have institutionalized arenas for interaction between planners and developers. Because of this, local politicians’ role of channelling citizen input into decision-making has become even more important, although the contact between citizens and local community actors is mostly informal.

In the last article (5), *“Negotiating Urban Space: Challenges of Political Steering in Market- and Network-oriented Urban Planning”*, the thesis discusses the challenges related to the political steering of market- and network-oriented planning practices. These practices demand an active political meta-governance and a strategic steering of planning processes – being more active in laying premises in order to effectively bring citizen input into urban planning, as having veto power is not enough. The article asks if local politicians have: a) sufficient and adequate instruments at hand (capability), and if they b) are willing – and have the knowledge – to use them (ability and willingness), which is based on survey material and qualitative interviews from the case study. The study strengthens the impression of planning processes being path dependent processes, as urban planning are increasingly considered to be negotiated decisions. However, local politicians do not lack steering instruments – as the various managerial practices represent a spectrum of suitable tools for giving direction to urban development. However, due to lack of knowledge and political will, the data indicate that local politicians do not utilize the full steering potential of the instruments. Here, the article finds that there is only a marginal significant variation between politicians representing different political parties. However, politicians’ experiences of being able to frame and give direction to urban planning are influenced to a certain degree by the size of the municipalities. Local politicians from large municipalities report that they feel being more constrained by negotiations about development agreements than do politicians in smaller municipalities. The explanation for this could be that the phenomenon is more widespread in larger municipalities.

7. HOW DO THE FINDINGS IN THE ARTICLES ILLUSTRATE CHALLENGES OF LEGITIMACY IN CONTEMPORARY URBAN PLANNING?

For many years, studies have characterized Norwegian urban planning as market-oriented and as “negotiated development”, emphasizing different challenges for democracy (Bowitz and Høegh, 2005; Nordahl, 2006, 2012; Wøhni, 2007, Nordahl et al., 2008). What, then, are the unique contributions of this study? Most importantly, this study has gathered a broad amount of quantitative data material that has allowed me – to a greater extent than has previously been done – to empirically *map* patterns of contact, participation, as well as the attitudes of key actors such as local politicians, planners, developers and local associations in the 145 largest municipalities in Norway. Earlier studies have predominantly been based upon unique case studies, or comparative case studies, but even so, the findings in this mapping must be interpreted with caution. The selection mechanisms used to define the samples, as presented in part 5, in addition to a relatively low response rate for some groups, may have contributed to a biased selection, thereby limiting the ability to generalize the findings. When elaborating on the contributions to research, it must also be borne in mind that the mapping can only be generalized (with precautions) to the one-third of the largest Norwegian municipalities. Nevertheless, the tendencies and challenges identified in the mapping are strengthened by findings in the case studies, as qualitative studies allow a more systematic exploration of the mechanisms that can explain the tendencies observed, as well as their implications for democratic legitimacy. The findings and insights from the five articles therefore give rise to analytical synergies that shed light on the overall research question. The overall questions ask about the implications of the transformation from a hierarchical planning system to a market-oriented, project-based planning system for local democratic legitimacy, in addition to how, and to what extent, does democratic participation – both direct and indirect – function as democratic correctives to market forces in contemporary urban planning.

So, what are the implications of the contemporary planning practises, representing a mix of different governance modes, on direct participation and inclusion in planning? And is direct participation by civil society actors able to represent a democratic corrective to market forces in urban land-use planning? Despite market-oriented reforms, institutionalized channels for direct participation in urban planning processes exist, as the principle of direct participation is held high, being included in the Norwegian Planning and Building Act in 1985, and strengthened in 2008. The most important channel is that of *information* about the start of planning processes and *public hearings* (public scrutiny), which have to be arranged by the municipal planning authorities in the case preparation. Developers and municipalities also have the opportunity, and are recommended by law, to include participatory measures in planning processes. However, the empirical study indicates that this is seldom done, as is

shown in Articles 2 and 4, a finding that is in accordance with earlier research (Wøhni, 2007). Various institutionalized participatory channels exist in the final decision-making process of the city/municipal councils, such as *open meetings*, *deputations*, etc. In Article 2, the thesis shows that local organizations actively use the formal participation channels. Public hearings are the most common way of participating in planning, and the use of this channel has increased. However, local associations report that too many conditions are set before the hearings, and the study reveals huge frustrations over path-dependent processes that seem impossible to influence (see for example Articles 2 and 3). An important strategy for local organizations is therefore to approach local politicians and influence them, as is shown in Article 4. Nonetheless, the contact is mostly unsystematic and informal, especially when made early in the planning processes, thus having the character of “lobbyism”. Similar tendencies are found in studies of planning systems in other countries (Hillier 2000).

Another important finding is that even if the principle of (direct) participation in planning is a strong ideal in Norwegian planning,²¹ and planners are often expected to be in favour of public involvement (Healey, 1997; Sager, 2009), planners to a small degree accommodate citizen participation beyond what is required by law (information and hearings). The study reveals that who is considered as affected actors and legitimate actors is contested and subject to *cognitive* closure- or exclusion mechanisms, as illustrated in Article 3. The article shows that many local associations experience that their statements and claims are characterized as NIMYism (not in my backyard). Others report that the frequent interaction between developers and planners seems to create a cognitive “iron-alliance”, as the shared perceptions of these key actors contribute to the discursive closure of alternative arguments and views. The article also reveals that community interests are often categorized as extended self-interests, as an attempt to devaluate their contribution in planning processes, which is also observed in other studies (Tait and Campbell, 2000; Agger and Larsen, 2009; Farrelly, 2009; Curry, 2012). Local organizations feel that they have to adapt to the rhetoric of planners and developers in order to be listened to, and some have used this as a strategy. Other studies have found similar tendencies, insofar as the introduction of NPM reforms such as contract-management disempowers local organizations, thus forcing them to mimic the dominant juridical and professional style (Davies, 2011).

The findings indicate that many planning practices represent *structural* inclusion- and exclusion mechanisms by strengthening the role and involvement of developers and

²¹ The principle has been strengthened in the new Planning and Building Act of 2008, after the empirical study in the project was conducted.

entrepreneurs at the expense of local community actors and citizens. Many practices are instead strengthening *efficiency concerns*, as for example the delegation of a plan initiative and plan formulation to market actors. The severe consequences of this practice are that developers, and not the municipality, become responsible for participatory measures in the formulation phase – becoming important gatekeepers. In Articles 2, 3 and 4, the empirical study shows that this responsibility is taken to a very small extent, and neither do the findings indicate that municipalities enforce the law to encourage developers to include participatory measures in their plan formulation (see Article 2). By being plan formulators, developers have gained important defining power in framing the opportunities and problems in urban land-use planning, which has severe consequences for civil society actor, as developers and local associations often perceive the problems and solutions very differently (Kokx and van Kempen, 2010). The development of these practices is primarily legitimized by developers' requests and need for a more predictable framework for investment- and development activities (NOU, 2001:7) – in order to achieve an efficient and effective public policy for urban development. These can be categorized as output legitimacy arguments (Scharpf, 1999; Schmitter, 2002).

As a result, local associations experience a lack of official avenues to engage in early phases. This seems to be *the* major problem of civil society influence in urban planning in Norway, as it is also emphasized in the studies of Smith *et al.* (2011), Nyseth (2011) and Røsnes (2005) and in other countries (Scott *et al.*, 2007). Entering the scene very late, local actors find their contribution to be considered as being reactive protests by developers and planners, and not as constructive input (see Articles 2, 3). Hence, only to a low extent have local associations experienced planning processes as being open for, and improved by, the knowledge and resources they represent. Instead, they experience that too many premises and agreements have already been made when they enter the scene, and that their contribution has a limited effect on the plan decisions. Developers and planners are not considered to be responsive to the knowledge, resources and local sensibility that local actors can provide, which is in a high accordance with the attitudes of developers and planners shown in the survey (see for example Article 4). Politicians are more responsive for this “local sensibility”, though they feel constrained by the path dependency of the processes and practices being driven by developers (Article 5). Thus, as emphasized by Riedel as early as in 1972, talking about community influence as if local government were about to surrender anything more than nominal power is to entertain a dangerously false expectation (in Davies, 2011:56).

The findings reveal a gap between the norms and ideals in the Norwegian Planning and Building Act and the planning realities at local level. This is an obvious indication that the requirements in the Law about ensuring direct participation are too diffuse. Even if the responsibility of plan owners to ensure that such participation has been more emphasized in the new Act from 2008, which is after the empirical study was conducted, private developers are not forced to include participatory measures in the plan formulation phase. The Law forces plan owners to be more conscious about direct participation, as it now requires that they produce a “plan programme” that describes how civil society is to be involved. In addition, an announcement of negotiations between developers and planning authorities is required. Even so, the Law gives no explicitly formulated requirements for how direct participation is to take place in the early phase. In addition, we see that the Act has also accommodated the need for developers to be effective and efficient in their planning processes, e.g. by having mandatory tight schedules for planning authorities and that the negotiation arenas between developers and public planners have now also become mandatory (Falleth and Saglie, 2011).

As has been implicitly presented in this section, the articles find significant variations due to the variable of *different categories of key actors*, such as attitudes. Beyond this, the articles find relatively few significant effects of background variables related to the municipal- or individual level. The articles observe some significant effects of the size of the municipalities, e.g. such as politicians’ experience of being able to frame and give direction to urban planning. Local politicians from large municipalities report that they feel more constrained by negotiations about development agreements than politicians in smaller municipalities. The explanation for this could be that the phenomenon is more widespread in larger municipalities. The articles also reveal some significant differences due to individual-level variables such as political position, i.e. mayors versus rank-and-file councillors. Mayors feel more committed than the rank-and-file councillors do to the overall municipal master plans giving political guidance to urban planning.

The tendencies found in this study have *wider implications for the legitimacy of local planning processes*. Even if there is a need to strike a balance between direct participation and efficient urban development, a major concern for planning authorities is to ensure the interests of the general public (Curry, 2012). This might imply fronting concerns that are alien or even contradictory to the developers (Nordahl, 2006:11). The findings in this thesis indicate that

the alliance that has emerged between public planners and developers reduces the ability and will of public planners to front these concerns (see Articles 4 and 5). The public planners are fronting what they consider to be public concerns, e.g. by having developers financing public goods such as infrastructure and green structures, though to a lesser extent they seem to be interested in what local actors perceive as being important public concerns. And even if public planners in the survey *in principle* value public participation in planning, local organizations often experience that they *in practice* are more responsive to the interests of offensive developers (see Article 2). These tendencies have important implications for *the input legitimacy* of urban planning, as fewer voices are heard, and that those whose plans are being prepared for - the people living in the area being affected by the plans in their everyday life - tend to be relegated to being mere bystanders. Additionally, most citizens and local associations expect that their input will be appreciated and contribute to improving their neighbourhoods, and therefore disappointments over being marginalized in planning processes can lead to a more passive approach and a lack of trust in local government in general. Because of this, the voices that represent important correctives to market actors' drive for profit risk being silenced. The observed development contributes to increasing the inherited problems of direct participation, as is also seen in other studies (Hillier, 2000; Harpin, 2006; Saward, 2006; Scott *et al.*, 2007; Agger, 2012; Curry, 2012), in that such participation tends to give power to the vociferous, articulate and organized Market- and network-oriented practices tend to exclude the voices of the most marginalized while favour the leading elite networks (Swyngedouw, 2005; Kokx and van Kempen, 2010). In a situation where well-organized, well-articulated local interests strive to have a say, it is *almost impossible* for the ones that are unorganized, marginalized and without resources and skills to articulate their interests and views - and to influence these processes.

The tendencies observed also challenge *the output legitimacy* of urban planning, as the knowledge, resources and "local sensibility" that local actors can provide, and that private developers often lack, are *not* systematically channeled into contemporary urban planning processes (Ellis, 2004; Scott *et al.*, 2007:180). Thus, urban planning decisions risk being of poorer quality, as well as being based upon a narrow spectrum of information sources, than what could be the case if these contributions and concerns were taken into consideration.

In a representative democracy, input legitimacy is first and foremost considered to be ensured by the decision-making of elected politicians. So what are the implication of the

contemporary planning practices for the role of politicians as representatives and responsible for giving political direction to land-use planning? And how does indirect participation through elected local politicians function as a democratic corrective to the market in urban planning? One important finding in the study is that local politicians play an important role as being representatives of citizens, channelling citizen input and public opinion into planning processes. This is in accordance with what would be expected of their formal role, but has only been empirically studied to a limited extent in Norway. More surprisingly, the study reveals that there is much contact between local actors and local politicians, including in the early phases – where none of these actors has a formal role. The contact is characterized by being unsystematic and informal, as formal arenas between these actors seldom exist in the early phases. This finding is in accordance with international studies, emphasising that in negotiated planning decisions the use of strength, strategy, political contacts and influence outside formal public participation processes is a common feature (Hillier, 2000:33).

The study also shows that local politicians strive to meet the expectations of being “democratic correctives” to market-driven development. Other studies characterize the political steering of urban planning in Norway as becoming considerably weaker after introducing market- and network-oriented reforms from the 1980ties, in which developers gained a more prominent role in zoning plan processes (Høegh *et al.*, 2004). This thesis has explored and illuminated some of the challenges local politicians face when aiming to give direction to urban planning and development. One of the most important challenges is the experienced path dependency, as local politicians are involved late. This path dependency seems to have increased by the use of new managerial practices of negotiations and development agreements. Local politicians tend to feel marginalised by being left out of important negotiation arenas where the arguing and bargaining and negotiated solutions are agreed upon. The negotiated solutions have to be ratified by local politicians, as they are the final approval authority, but they nevertheless feel constrained by the negotiated solutions, and often experience that they have no alternatives other than to approve it. One of the explanations presented is that the negotiated solutions often represent heavy financial contributions from developers to infrastructure, which increases the system capacity of local government, as well as increasing the opportunities for politicians to achieve their political goals. The general trend in Norway today is that developers finance the general infrastructure such as roads, pathways, parks, squares and the electricity infrastructure (Nordahl, 2012). Consequently, local politicians in this study clearly emphasize that market-oriented practices also contribute to strengthening their ability to achieve political aims and meet important

societal needs, especially by means of using the instruments of development agreements with the rules of succession.²² Therefore, the new practices also were assessed to contributing to enhancing the trust in local politicians, and can thereby be considered to contribute to increase the *output legitimacy* of local government.

Nevertheless, the tendencies of local politicians to report that they feel constrained by the path-dependent processes observed in this study can be related to the claim of Davies (2011:61), who argues that many new public management practices bring about a “creeping managerialism”, implying that politicians delegate important decision-making authority to administrative levels. In doing this, they also risk being alienated from processes which could have given them rich information and knowledge being important for overall steering. Thereby, the study illustrates some of the challenges of the transformed role of local politicians that is being much debated in European political science literature of today (Sørensen and Torfing, 2005; Vabo and Røiseland, 2012; Steyvers *et al.*, 2008). The market- and network-oriented practices that have emerged over the last few decades demand a more active *political meta-governance approach*, in addition to more *strategic steering* by local politicians, in order to give planning processes direction by *framing* rather than detailing commands and veto power (Steyvers *et al.*, 2008). As shown in Article 5 the tools for such active framing exist as, e.g. strategic overall plans, but are of a more hands-off character than traditional steering instruments. The study reveals that politicians do not necessarily have the knowledge, ability and will to use the new steering tools as effective instruments for giving direction to urban development. Also, in other countries, studies report that local politicians do not necessarily adapt to the new expectations (Sørensen and Torfing, 2005; Bäck *et al.*, 2006; Steyvers *et al.*, 2008). The main strategic tools today are overall plans, with local politicians in the study finding it hard to formulate these in a way that effectively frame and give direction to developers’ formulation of zoning plans. In addition, we find a high level of dispensations from overall plans and a weak connection between overall plans and each zoning plan, which was also observed in earlier studies (Høegh *et al.*, 2004). Thus, there seems to be a general lack of strategic political steering and overall guidance in urban planning, and the role played out by local politicians can be described as detail-oriented, project-based and responsive, rather than being strategic and comprehensive. Similar tendencies are observed in other countries, where studies find indications of local politicians becoming increasingly left behind in the local mix of governance modes (Tiili, 2007; Cardoso

²² Rekkefølgebestemmelser

and Breda-Vázquez, 2009; Sweeting and Copus, 2012). While reform processes in local government continue, politicians continue to replicate their traditional role.

One important question is whether local politicians have access to the necessary information and knowledge that a strategic role requires. A severe challenge for local politicians today seems to be their lack of formal arenas for obtaining relevant information, as they have few – or no – arenas and systematic routines for gathering citizen input and input from developers in the early phases where premises are laid. As a consequence, politicians' ability to give strategic guidance through overall plan-making is reduced. Moreover, politicians' lack of information arenas is a general criticism of NPM reforms (Vabo and Stigen, 2001). Another unfortunate effect of the lack of arenas for systematic citizen input, is that resourceful local actors seems to be the most active, as they know how to *informally* approach political leaders. This can give politicians a biased picture of the concerns that are to be taken in urban land-use planning. Thus, *in combination with* an expansion of councillors' role and a strengthening of their influence in these phases, establishing arenas for systematic citizen input to politicians in the early phases of planning processes might contribute to fighting the experienced powerlessness of citizens in urban development.

The findings in the five articles all indicate that the main challenges of the legitimacy of urban planning are related to the plan formulation phase, in which private developers are often plan owners, and to what are happening in the plan formulation, and how this constrains and frames the later planning process. The fact that plan formulation has gradually been moved from the arena of public planners – to primarily becoming the responsibility of private developers – implies that plan formulation has become *more closed to the public and more political* at the same time. Most plan formulation phases today can be characterized as being relatively closed arenas dominated by developers and consultancies, which are systematically in negotiations with public planners. This lack of transparency represents an important challenge for what can be denoted by the throughput legitimacy of planning (Fimreite and Medalen, 2005; Haus *et al.*, 2005; Nyseth, 2011, Schmidt *et al.*, 2011). As a response to the lack of transparency and access to these arenas, the empirical study shows that citizens and local organizations make use of informal and sporadic channels – as local media and by contacting local politicians directly. Therefore, the plan formulation phase has become a relatively politicized phase. An important observation is the *lack of links and connections* between the closed negotiation arenas and the political arena. At the final stage, when the plans are to be approved by the politicians, politicians report that they often feel constrained

by the negotiations that have taken place between planners and developers in the earlier phases. As a result of this, the democratic anchorage of zoning plan processes is weakened. Studies from other countries stress the importance of several connecting arrangements, or positions of professional “connectors”, that can bridge or narrow the divide between these two arenas (Geurtz and van de Wijdeven, 2010:545). Others argue for a general “opening-up-planning” that creates arenas for transparent, inclusive and democratic debate of foresighted potentials (Balducci *et al.*, 2011:491; Nyseth, 2011).

This thesis has illuminated some of the implications of market-oriented reforms in urban planning, as Norway has opened up for more market- and network modes of governance. The mixture of different managerial practices in urban planning today also implies that different logics and principles of legitimacy exist in parallel – and that this is seldom being explicitly communicated. While the expectations of citizens and many politicians are still related to the logic of the traditional hierarchical mode of governance, with its emphasis on ensuring input-legitimacy by representative democracy, several of the new practices are instead based on the logic of market- and network oriented modes of governance, emphasising the efficiency and the effectiveness of public policy. Several of the new practices have explicit aims of ensuring efficient development and transformation of urban space, i.e. the logic of output legitimacy (Scharpf, 1999). This gap could represent a severe challenge for the trust that citizens have towards local government, as well as challenging the overall legitimacy of local authorities.

So, what might be the implications of the findings of the thesis for the *policy development* of land-use planning? As has been emphasized above, an important challenge is the closed processes of the early plan formulation phase. Based on the findings from this and other studies (Medalen, 2005; Fimreite and Medalen, 2005, Wøhni, 2007; Schmidt *et al.*, 2011), there are strong arguments for introducing formal participation rights for civil society actors in this phase, e.g. by having more transparent negotiations between plan authorities and developers, or establishing formal meeting arenas where the four key-actor groups of planners, developers, politicians and civil society actors are present, etc.

After this empirical study was conducted, the Norwegian Planning and Building Act was revised in 2008. Some revisions were made that are highly relevant for citizen participation. As Article 2 in the thesis shows, the new Act strengthens participatory rights in the sense of stressing that they are the responsibility of “anybody who submit plans, to

facilitate participation” (PBA 2008 §5-1).²³ Since almost 90 percent of the plans are submitted by private or semi-private actors, this responsibility predominantly rests on private developers.

As discussed in Article 2 of this thesis, the vague formulations of the participation rights in the Act (PBA, 1985) in force when the empirical study was conducted could contribute to help explain that land-use planning has seldom been characterized as broad participatory planning processes.²⁴ The new Act of 2008 attempted to address this problem in trying explicitly to specify the municipality’s responsibility for ensuring participation by weak groups such as disabled persons, children and youth, the mentally ill and immigrants, while also stressing the importance of involving associations that represents environmental-, recreational- and unorganized interests (MD, 2011:15; Schmidt *et al.*, 2011:36). The new law also requires a plan for the plan, in which involvement strategies are to be presented.²⁵ The guidelines to the Act emphasize that the participation has to be real, so that participatory actors do not experience important questions being settled before the formal participatory processes have started (MD, 2011). It also split zoning plans into two plan types, area-based and detailed, and states that the area-based would normally require more participation than detailed zoning plans, even if the latter also might have consequences that imply that a broader participation is needed (MD, 2011:16). All of these specifications could contribute to increasing the participatory elements of land-use planning, as has been the primary intention. However, to a small degree the Act introduces mandatory requirements for participation in the early phases, which has been identified as one of the main weaknesses of the Act from 1985.

This leads us to the question about the implications of the findings for *further research*. First and foremost, there is a need to study the effects of the new Act on local planning practices, and whether the Act, which addresses some of the challenges being illuminated in this thesis, contributes to increased participatory land-use planning. Of special interest are studies of how private actors (developers, entrepreneurs) understand their responsibility for ensuring participation, which is now explicitly stated in the PBA 2008, and if and how this is reflected in their practices. There is also a need for more knowledge about how municipalities act towards developers in trying to encouraging them to take this

²³ In Norwegian: “enhver som fremmer planforslag, skal legge til rette for medvirkning”.

²⁴ The Act of 1985 did specify that neighboring property-owners had to be informed (by letter) of the start of planning processes.

²⁵ In Norwegian “Planprogram”. Public inspection (hearing) is needed for plans with extensive consequences “For planer med vesentlig virkninger, dvs. planer som faller inn under KU-forskriften, er det egne krav til medvirkning i form av høring av planprogram” (MD 2011:16).

responsibility, or whether they ignore it – as this thesis has revealed that municipalities until now have not seen this as their responsibility.

The findings in this thesis also indicate that a more systematic thinking is needed in terms of how democratic participation is ensured at the local level, often denoted as democracy politics (Olsson and Montin, 1999; SOU, 1999:77; Aars and Kvalvåg, 2005:182) – thus implying the strategies for ensuring better conditions for democratic participation.

The knowledge and insight in the (unintentional) consequences of these planning reforms, which in this thesis have been denoted as “market-oriented” reforms and practices, adds to broader international research about land-use planning, and urban planning more in general. The findings are of relevance to a broader spectrum of European countries which may be about to – or are considering – the introduction of similar reforms. There is a need for studying the effects of the lack of proper arenas for participation and influence in early plan formulation phases for the actual *output* of these processes, by studying the spectrum of arguments, interests and concerns that have been voiced, and how these influence and are accommodated in the decision-making process, as well as in the final plan result. It also calls for studies of the consequences of these legitimacy challenges on the *outcomes* of land-use planning, understood as the built environment and urban space, and how citizens evaluate these physical outcomes.

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APPENDIX A.

QUESTIONNAIRES TO LOCAL POLITICIANS

- Sent by mail to councillors in the planning committee of the municipality council
- Sent by e-mail to the mayor, with link to digital survey

Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning

Postboks 44 Blindern, 0313 Oslo

Tlf. 22 95 88 00

Kontaktperson: Gro Sandkjær Hanssen

Telefon: 22 95 89 52



Prosjektnr.: 2423

TIL LOKALPOLITIKERE

Deltakelse og kontakt i reguleringsplaner til utbyggingsformål

Vi ønsker å kartlegge deltagelse og kontakt i reguleringsplaner til utbyggingsformål i norske kommuner, samt holdninger til deltagelse i slike planprosesser. Spørreundersøkelsen er en del av forskningsprosjektet "Styringsformer i byutvikling", finansiert av Norges forskningsråd, og gjennomføres av Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning (NIBR).

Vi oppfordrer deg til å bruke noen minutter på å fylle ut skjemaet. Utfyllingen er selvsagt frivillig, men dette er et lokaldemokratisk tema det er viktig å vite mer om. Spørsmålene i skjemaet omhandler følgende faser av planleggingsprosessen;

- a) Fasen *før* planer sendes inn til kommunen
- b) Fasen *etter innsending* men *før førstegangsbehandling*
- c) Fasen *mellom* førstegangsbehandling og andregangsbehandling
- d) Fasen *etter* endelig politisk vedtak om reguleringsplanen

Undersøkelsen er i henhold til Personopplysningsloven meldt inn til Personvernombudet for forskning. Opplysningene som samles inn blir behandlet konfidensielt og i henhold til Datatilsynets regler. Den enkeltes svar vil bare være tilgjengelig for forskerne, og spørreskjema makuleres etter at undersøkelsen er avsluttet. Datamaterialet blir bare brukt til statistiske analyser i forskningssammenheng, og materialet blir presentert i en form som gjør at enkeltpersoner ikke kan kjennes igjen. Som forskere er vi underlagt taushetsplikt. Etter prosjektslutt 31.12.2008 vil data lagres i fire år slik de foreligger, for å muliggjøre sammenligning med tilsvarende undersøkelser. Etter fire år (31.12.2012) vil indirekte identifiserbare opplysninger slettes og data lagres i anonymisert form hos Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste. Lagringen foretas med tanke på eventuelle oppfølgingsundersøkelser. Enhver respondent står fritt til på hvilket som helst tidspunkt å trekke seg fra undersøkelsen.

Vi ber deg fylle ut skjemaet og sende det til oss innen **torsdag 31. mai**. Frankert svarkonvolutt er vedlagt. **Vi trekker ut 5 kommuner som får en stor marsipankake.** Har du spørsmål om utfylling av skjemaet eller om prosjektet, kontakt Gro Sandkjær Hanssen ved NIBR, på telefon: 22 95 89 52 (22 95 88 00) eller e-post: gro.hanssen@nibr.no.

Med vennlig hilsen

Gro Sandkjær Hanssen

Forsker

Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning

Eva Irene Falleth

Forsker/ Professor

Inger Lise Saglie

Forsker/ Professor

SPØRREUNDERSØKELSE OM DELTAKELSE OG KONTAKT I REGULERINGSPLANER TIL UTBYGGINGSFORMÅL

Respondentnummer

1. Har kommunen vedtatt en arealdel til kommuneplanen?

JA NEI Hadde tidligere, men ikke per dags dato.
¹ ² ³ 1

2. Har kommunen andre skriftlig nedfelte retningslinjer, for eksempel veileder og sektorplaner, som legger rammer for innsendte reguleringsplaner?

JA NEI Hadde tidligere, men ikke per dags dato.
¹ ² ³ 2

3. Hvis ja, hva omfatter disse skriftlige nedfelte retningslinjene?

KONTAKTMØNSTERET

4. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører *i fasen før kommunen mottar planforslag fra utbyggere/eiendomsutviklere?* (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	3
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	4
Plansjef/ saksbehandlere	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	5
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	6
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	7
Regionale statlige enheter, som fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	8
Fylkeskommunen	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	9
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	10

5. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører i fasen fra en innsendt plan blir mottatt i kommunen til førstegangsbehandlingen? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	11
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	12
Plansjef/ saksbehandlere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	13
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	14
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	15
Regionale statlige enheter, som fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	16
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	17
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	18

6. Er det vanlig med endringer i planen fra den blir mottatt av kommunen til den legges frem for førstegangsbehandling?

Svært vanlig	Nokså vanlig	Både og	Nokså uvanlig	Svært uvanlig	Vet ikke	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	19

7. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører mellom førstegangsbehandling og andregangsbehandling av innsendte planer? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	20
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	21
Plansjef/ saksbehandlere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	22
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	23
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	24
Regionale statlige enheter, som fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	25
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	26
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	27

8. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører *i fasen etter* kommunale vedtak om reguleringsplaner? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	28
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	29
Plansjef/ saksbehandlere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	30
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	31
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	32
Regionale statlige enheter, som fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	33
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	34
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	35

9. Hvordan er kontakten du har med de ulike aktørene vanligvis organisert? Flere kryss mulig.

	Formelle møter, formøter, forhåndskonferanser etc	Apne folkemøter	Arbeidsgrupper, workshops	Direkte kontakt, telefon, e-post, brev etc	Annet	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	36
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	37
Plansjef/ saksbehandlere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	38
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	39
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	40
Regionale statlige enheter, som fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	41
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	42
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	43

10. I fasen etter kommunale vedtak om reguleringsplaner - hvilken grad har du i løpet av de fem siste årene sett en økning i:

	Flere enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Innsigelser	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	44
Klager	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	45
Henvendelser til sivilombudsmannen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	46
Rettstvister om reguleringssaker	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	47
Utbyggere trekker planer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	48

11. Hvis det har skjedd endringer i planinnhold etter vedtak, hva tror du er årsaken til disse?

	I stor grad	I mindre grad	I liten grad	Ikke i det hele tatt	Vet ikke	
Omkamp fra lokalsamfunnet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	49
Omkamp fra utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	50
Nye signaler fra andre offentlige aktører	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	51
Politikere har endret ståsted	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	52

12. I DE REGULERINGSPLANENE HVOR DET HAR VÆRT MEDVIRKNING:

Har du inntrykk av at de formelle deltakelsesmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Flere enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	53
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	54
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops (med eksterne aktører)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	55
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	56
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	57
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	58
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	59

13. Har du inntrykk av at de reelle påvirkningsmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Bedre enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	60
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	61
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops (med eksterne aktører)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	62
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	63
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	64
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	65
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	66

OPPFATNING AV DELTAKELSE OG KONTAKT

14. I hvilken grad er kontakten med (og innspillene fra) de ulike aktørene viktig for utfallet av reguleringsplansakene?

	Veldig viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Nokså uviktig	Svært uviktig	Vet ikke	
Lokalsamfunnsaktører (organisasjoner, enkeltindivid)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	67
Andre enheter i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	68
Byantikvar, andre kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	69
Politikere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	70
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	71
Regionale statsetater, fylkesmann	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	72

15. I reguleringsplansaker til utbyggingsformål: I hvor stor grad føler du deg bundet av:

	I stor grad	I nokså stor grad	Verken eller	I nokså liten grad	I svært liten grad	Vet ikke	
Administrasjonens forslag til utbyggingsplan	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	73
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	74
Forhandlinger om utbyggingsavtaler	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	75
Kommuneplanens arealdel/ kommunedelplaner	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	76

Fortsettelse:	I stor grad	I nokså stor grad	Verken eller	I nokså liten grad	I svært liten grad	Vet ikke	
Andre overordnede politiske vedtak om arealbruk	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	77
Formell deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnet (folkemøter, høringer etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	78
Uformell deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnet (direkte kontakt, telefoner etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	79
Uformell kontakt med utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	80

16. Hvem tar som oftest initiativ til medvirkningstiltak (som folkemøter, workshops, debatter) utover det som er lovpålagt?

	Svært ofte	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Planavdelingen (e.l) i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	81
Kommunestyremedlemmer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	82
Partigrupper i kommunestyret	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	83
Organisasjoner, enkeltindivid i lokalsamfunnet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	84
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	85
Andre aktører	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	86

Hvis andre aktører, spesifiser:

17. Er du enig eller uenig i følgende påstander om deltakelse i reguleringsplanprosesser

	Helt enig	Nokså enig	Både og	Nokså uenig	Helt uenig	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere legger større vekt på direkte deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører enn kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	87
Utbyggere bruker deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører strategisk for å få politisk aksept for sine utbyggingsforslag	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	88
Utbyggere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	89
Lokalsamfunnsaktører har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	90
Politikere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	91

Planadministrasjonen i kommunen har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	92
Det er ofte konflikter mellom kommunens interesser og utbyggenes interesser	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	93
Det er ofte konflikter mellom utbyggenes interesser og lokalsamfunnsaktørers interesser.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	94
Lokalsamfunnsaktører (organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) tenker bare på sine egne interesser i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	95
Utbyggere er nødvendige for å realisere politiske mål om byutvikling	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	96

18. Mener du det er viktig å sikre medvirkning fra ulike aktører i lokalsamfunnet i reguleringsplanprosesser?

Svært viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Lite viktig	Ikke viktig	Vet ikke	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	97

19. Hvorfor er det viktig å sikre slik medvirkning?

	Svært viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Lite viktig	Ikke viktig	Vet ikke	
For å gjøre det vi er pålagt i plan- og bygningsloven	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	98
For å få et kvalitativt godt og hensiktsmessig resultat av reguleringsplanprosessen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	99
For at alle interesser i lokalsamfunnet (for eksempel interessene til organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) skal høres	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	100
For å sikre at planprosessene blir mer demokratiske	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	101
For å få innbyggere til å bli mer engasjert i lokalpolitiske spørsmål	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	102

20. Hvor ofte er det debatt om by- og arealutvikling i:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
Lokalavisen (og dens nettutgave)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	103
Lokalradio, lokalTV	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	104
Folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	105
Kommunens hjemmesider	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	106

21. I hvilken grad er disse debattene kjennetegnet av å være:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
En byplanfaglig debatt?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	107
En bred, samfunnsdebatt?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	108
En debatt mellom politikere?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	109
En debatt om prosedyrer?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	110

LITT OM DIN BAKGRUNN**22. Alder**

Fødselsår | ____ | 111

23. Kjønn

Kvinne Mann

1 2

112

24. Hva er din høyeste utdanning?

Kun ett kryss

- 1 Grunnskole (inntil 10 års skolegang)
 2 Videregående skole/ Gymnas (inntil 12 års skolegang)
 3 Universitets- og høgskolenivå, kort (omfatter inntil 4 års høyere utdanning)
 4 Universitets- og høgskolenivå, lang (over 4 års høyere utdanning)

113

25. Politisk erfaring

Oppgi antall valgperioder du har vært medlem av kommunestyret, inkludert inneværende periode. | ____ |

114

26. Hvilke politiske verv har du i inneværende kommunestyreperiode (2003 – 2007)?

Sett så mange kryss som passer

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ordfører | 115 | <input type="checkbox"/> Medlem av utvalg/komite/styre | 120 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Varaordfører | 116 | <input type="checkbox"/> Leder for partigruppe i kommune-/bystyre | 121 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Formannskapsmedlem | 117 | <input type="checkbox"/> Nestleder for partigruppe i kommune-/bystyre | 122 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leder av utvalg/komite/styre | 118 | <input type="checkbox"/> Andre verv | 123 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nestleder av utvalg/komite/styre | 119 | | |

27. Hvilket politisk parti representerer du?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Rv | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> V | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Kystpartiet |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sv | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Krf | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> By-/ bygdelister |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ap | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Andre |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sp | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Frp | |

124

Tusen takk for hjelpen!

APPENDIX B.

QUESTIONNAIRES TO PLANNING EXECUTIVES

- Sent by e-mail to the chief executive officer, with link to digital survey
- Sent e-mail to the planning executive, with link to digital survey (with another title)

Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning

Postboks 44 Blindern, 0313 Oslo

Tlf. 22 95 88 00

Kontaktperson: Gro Sandkjær Hanssen

Telefon: 22 95 89 52



Prosjektnr.: 2423

TIL RÅDMANN (eller tilsvarende) i kommunen

Deltakelse og kontakt i reguleringsplaner til utbyggingsformål

Vi ønsker med denne spørreundersøkelsen å kartlegge norske kommuners praksis i forbindelse med reguleringsplaner til utbyggingsformål, samt holdninger til deltagelse og kontakt med ulike aktører i planleggingsprosesser. Spørreundersøkelsen er en del av forskningsprosjektet "Styringsformer i byutvikling: fra deltagelse som aktivum i government til deltagelse som strategi i governance", finansiert av Norges forskningsråd, og gjennomføres av Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning (NIBR).

Spørsmålene i skjemaet omhandler følgende faser av planleggingsprosessen;

- a) Fasen *før* planer sendes inn til kommunen
- b) Fasen *etter innsending* men *før førstegangsbehandling*
- c) Fasen *mellom* førstegangsbehandling og andregangsbehandling
- d) Fasen *etter* endelig politisk vedtak om reguleringsplanen

Undersøkelsen er i henhold til Personopplysningsloven meldt inn til Personvernombudet for forskning. Opplysningene som samles inn blir behandlet konfidensielt og i henhold til Datatilsynets regler. Den enkeltes svar vil bare være tilgjengelig for forskerne, og spørreskjema makuleres etter at undersøkelsen er avsluttet. Datamaterialet blir bare brukt til statistiske analyser i forskningssammenheng, og materialet blir presentert i en form som gjør at enkeltpersoner ikke kan kjennes igjen. Som forskere er vi underlagt taushetsplikt. Etter prosjektslutt 31.12.2008 vil data lagres i fire år slik de foreligger, for å muliggjøre sammenligning med tilsvarende undersøkelser. Etter fire år (31.12.2012) vil indirekte identifiserbare opplysninger slettes og data lagres i anonymisert form hos Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste. Lagringen foretas med tanke på eventuelle oppfølgingsundersøkelser. Enhver respondent står fritt til på hvilket som helst tidspunkt å trekke seg fra undersøkelsen.

Det er en frivillig sak å fylle ut skjemaet. Vi vil imidlertid oppfordre deg til å fylle ut skjemaet og sende det til oss innen **fredag 1.juni**. Vi trekker ut 5 kommuner som får en stor marsipankake. Har du spørsmål om utfylling av skjemaet eller om prosjektet, kontakt Gro Sandkjær Hanssen ved NIBR, på telefon: 22 95 89 52 (22 95 88 00) eller e-post: gro.hanssen@nibr.no.

Med vennlig hilsen
Gro Sandkjær Hanssen
Forsker
Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning

Eva Irene Falleth
Forsker/ Professor

Inger Lise Saglie
Forsker/ Professor

Rådmannssurvey: KARTLEGGING AV PRAKSIS – BEHANDLING AV REGULERINGSPLANER TIL UTBYGGINGSFORMÅL

Respondent-
nummer:

1. Har kommunen vedtatt en arealdel til kommuneplanen?

JA NEI Hadde tidligere, men ikke per dags dato.

1 2 3 1

2. Har kommunen andre skriftlig nedfelte retningslinjer, for eksempel veileder og sektorplaner, som legger rammer for innsendte reguleringsplaner?

JA NEI Hadde tidligere, men ikke per dags dato.

1 2 3 2

3. Hvis ja, hva omfatter disse skriftlige nedfelte retningslinjene?

4. Finnes det interne rutiner for saksbehandling av innsendte reguleringsplaner?

JA NEI VET IKKE

1 2 3 3

5. Hvis ja, spesifiser hva det finnes interne rutiner for:

	Ja	Nei	Vet ikke	
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4
Planprogram	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	5
Utbyggingsavtaler (knyttet til plan)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	6
Referat fra møter med utbygger (tilgjengelig i saksmappe)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	7
Kontakt med øvrige deler av administrasjonen i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	8
Kontakt med andre offentlige instanser (Fylkemann, Fylkeskommunen, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	9
Kontakt med aktører i lokalsamfunnet (beboerforeninger, frivillige organisasjoner, idrettslag etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	10
Kontakt med utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	11
Folkemøter, åpne arbeidsgrupper, workshops etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	12
Er førstegangs behandling delegert til administrasjonen?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	13
Annet?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	14

Hvis annet, spesifiser:

6. I hvilken grad får følgende aktører skriftlig henvendelse om å gi høringsuttalelser i forbindelse med reguleringsplaner?

	I alle saker	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	15
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	16
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	17
Regionale statlige myndigheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	18
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	19
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	20
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	21
Barnerepresentanten	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	22
Andre	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	23

KONTAKTMØNSTERET

7. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører i fasen før kommunen mottar planforslag fra utbyggere/eiendomsutviklere? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	24
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	25
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	26
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	27
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	28
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	29
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	30
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	31

8. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører i fasen fra en innsendt plan blir mottatt i kommunen til førstegangsbehandlingen? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	32
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	33
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	34
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	35
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	36
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	37
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	38
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	39

9. Er det vanlig med endringer i planen fra den blir mottatt av kommunen til den legges frem for førstegangsbehandling?

Svært vanlig	Nokså vanlig	Både og	Nokså uvanlig	Svært uvanlig	Vet ikke	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	40

10. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører mellom førstegangsbehandling og andregangsbehandling av innsendte planer? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	41
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	42
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	43
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	44
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	45
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	46
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	47
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	48

11. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører i fasen etter kommunale vedtak om reguleringsplaner? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	49
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	50
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	51
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	52
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	53
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	54
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	55
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	56

12. Hvordan er kontakten du har med de ulike aktørene vanligvis organisert?

	Formelle møter, formøter, forhåndskonferanser etc	Åpne folkemøter	Arbeidsgrupper, workshops	Direkte kontakt, telefon, e-post, brev etc	Annet	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	57
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	58
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	59
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	60
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	61
Regionale statlige enheter, som fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	62
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	63
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	64

13. I fasen etter kommunale vedtak om reguleringsplaner - hvilken grad har du i løpet av de fem siste årene sett en økning i:

	Flere enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Innsigelser	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	65
Klager	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	66
Henvendelser til sivilombudsmannen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	67
Rettstvister om reguleringsaker	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	68
Utbyggere trekker planer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	69

14. Hvis det har skjedd endringer i planinnhold etter vedtak, hva tror du er årsaken til disse?

	1 stor grad	1 mindre grad	1 liten grad	Ikke i det hele tatt	Vet ikke	
Omkamp fra lokalsamfunnet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	70
Omkamp fra utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	71
Nye signaler fra andre offentlige aktører	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	72
Politikere har endret ståsted	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	73

15. I DE REGULERINGSPLANENE HVOR DET HAR VÆRT MEDVIRKNING:

Har du inntrykk av at de formelle deltakelsesmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Flere enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	74
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	75
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops (med eksterne aktører)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	76
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	77
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	78
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	79
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	80

16. Har du inntrykk av at de reelle påvirkningsmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Bedre enn før	Som før	Førre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	81
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	82
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops (med eksterne aktører)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	83
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	84
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	85
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	86
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	87

OPPFATNING AV DELTAKELSE OG KONTAKT

17. I hvilken grad er kontakten med (og innspillene fra) de ulike aktørene viktig for utfallet av reguleringsplansakene?

	Veldig viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Nokså uviktig	Svært uviktig	Vet ikke	
Lokalsamfunnsaktører (organisasjoner, enkeltindivid)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	88
Andre enheter i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	89
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	90
Politikere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	91
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	92
Regionale statsetater, fylkesmann	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	93

18. Hvem tar som oftest initiativ til medvirkningstiltak (som folkemøter, workshops, debatter) utover det som er lovpålagt?

	Svært ofte	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden/Aldri	Vet ikke	
Planavdelingen (e.l) i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	94
Kommunestyremedlemmer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	95
Partigrupper i kommunestyret	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	96
Organisasjoner, enkeltindivid i lokalsamfunnet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	97
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	98
Andre aktører	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	99

Hvis andre aktører, spesifiser:

19. Er du enig eller uenig i følgende påstander om deltakelse i reguleringsplanprosesser

	Helt enig	Nokså enig	Både og	Nokså uenig	Helt uenig	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere legger større vekt på direkte deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører enn kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	100
Utbyggere bruker deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører strategisk for å få politisk aksept for sine utbyggingsforslag	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	101
Utbyggere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	102
Lokalsamfunnsaktører har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	103
Politikere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	104
Planadministrasjonen i kommunen har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	105
Det er ofte konflikter mellom kommunens interesser og utbyggenes interesser	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	106
Det er ofte konflikter mellom utbyggenes interesser og lokalsamfunnsaktørers interesser.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	107
Lokalsamfunnsaktører (organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) tenker bare på sine egne interesser i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	108
Utbyggere er nødvendige for å realisere politiske mål om byutvikling	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	109

20. Mener du det er viktig å sikre medvirkning fra ulike aktører i lokalsamfunnet i reguleringsplanprosesser?

Svært viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Lite viktig	Ikke viktig	Vet ikke	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	110

21. Hvorfor er det viktig å sikre slik medvirkning?

	Svært viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Lite viktig	Ikke viktig	Vet ikke	
For å gjøre det vi er pålagt i plan- og bygningsloven	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	111
For å få et kvalitativt godt og hensiktsmessig resultat av reguleringsplanprosessen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	112

For at alle interesser i lokalsamfunnet (for eksempel interessene til organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) skal høres 1 2 3 4 5 6 113

For å sikre at planprosessene blir mer demokratiske 1 2 3 4 5 6 114

For å få innbyggere til å bli mer engasjert i lokalpolitiske spørsmål 1 2 3 4 5 6 115

OM REGULERINGSPLANER I DEN OFFENTLIGE DEBATT

22. Hvor ofte er det debatt om by- og arealutvikling i:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
Lokalavisen (og dens nettutgave)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	116
Lokalradio, lokalTV	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	117
Folkemøter	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	118
Kommunens hjemmesider	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	119

23. I hvilken grad er disse debattene kjennetegnet av å være:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
En byplanfaglig debatt?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	120
En bred, samfunnsdebatt?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	121
En debatt mellom politikere?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	122
En debatt om prosedyrer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	123

LITT OM DIN BAKGRUNN

21 Alder

Fødselsår | 124

22 Kjønn

Kvinne Mann

1 2 125

23 Hva er din høyeste utdanning?

Kun ett kryss

- Grunnskole (inntil 10 års skolegang)
- Videregående skole/ Gymnas (inntil 12 års skolegang)
- Universitets- og høyskolenivå, kort (omfatter inntil 4 års høyere utdanning)
- Universitets- og høyskolenivå, lang (over 4 års høyere utdanning) 126

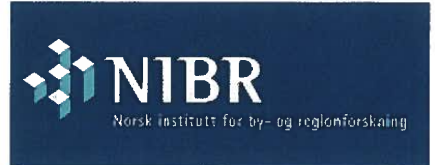
Tusen takk for hjelpen!

APPENDIX C.

QUESTIONNAIRES TO MUNICIPAL PLANNERS

- Three questionnaires sent by mail to the municipalities, asking them to distribute them randomly to three municipal planners

Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning
Postboks 44 Blindern, 0313 Oslo
Tlf. 22 95 88 00
Kontaktperson: Gro Sandkjær Hanssen
Telefon: 22 95 89 52



Prosjektnr.: 2423

TIL SAKSBEHANDLERE SOM ARBEIDER MED REGULERINGSPLANER

Deltakelse og kontakt i reguleringsplaner til utbyggingsformål

Vi ønsker med denne spørreundersøkelsen å kartlegge norske kommuners praksis i forbindelse med reguleringsplaner til utbyggingsformål, samt holdninger til deltakelse og kontakt med ulike aktører i planleggingsprosesser. Spørreundersøkelsen er en del av forskningsprosjektet "Styringsformer i byutvikling: fra deltagelse som aktivum i government til deltagelse som strategi i governance", finansiert av Norges forskningsråd, og gjennomføres av Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning (NIBR).

Spørsmålene i skjemaet omhandler følgende faser av planleggingsprosessen;

- a) Fasen *før* planer sendes inn til kommunen
- b) Fasen *etter innsending* men *før førstegangsbehandling*
- c) Fasen *mellom* førstegangsbehandling og andregangsbehandling
- d) Fasen *etter* endelig politisk vedtak om reguleringsplanen

Undersøkelsen er i henhold til Personopplysningsloven meldt inn til Personvernombudet for forskning. Opplysningene som samles inn blir behandlet konfidensielt og i henhold til Datatilsynets regler. Den enkeltes svar vil bare være tilgjengelig for forskerne, og spørreskjema makuleres etter at undersøkelsen er avsluttet. Datamaterialet blir bare brukt til statistiske analyser i forskningssammenheng, og materialet blir presentert i en form som gjør at enkeltpersoner ikke kan kjennes igjen. Som forskere er vi underlagt taushetsplikt. Etter prosjektslutt 31.12.2008 vil data lagres i fire år slik de foreligger, for å muliggjøre sammenligning med tilsvarende undersøkelser. Etter fire år (31.12.2012) vil indirekte identifiserbare opplysninger slettes og data lagres i anonymisert form hos Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste. Lagringen foretas med tanke på eventuelle oppfølgingsundersøkelser. Enhver respondent står fritt til på hvilket som helst tidspunkt å trekke seg fra undersøkelsen.

Det er en frivillig sak å fylle ut skjemaet. Vi vil imidlertid oppfordre deg til å fylle ut skjemaet og sende det til oss innen **fredag 1.juni**. Vi trekker ut 5 kommuner som får en stor marsipankake. Har du spørsmål om utfylling av skjemaet eller om prosjektet, kontakt Gro Sandkjær Hanssen ved NIBR, på telefon: 22 95 89 52 (22 95 88 00) eller e-post: gro.hanssen@nibr.no.

Med vennlig hilsen
Gro Sandkjær Hanssen
Forsker

Eva Irene Falleth
Forsker/ Professor

Inger Lise Saglie
Forsker/ Professor

Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning

SAKSBEHANDLERUNDERSØKELSE: DELTAKELSE OG KONTAKT I REGULERINGSPLANER TIL UTBYGGINGSFORMÅL

Respondentnummer

1. Har kommunen vedtatt en arealdel til kommuneplanen?

JA NEI Hadde tidligere, men ikke per dags dato.
¹ ² ³ 1

2. Har kommunen andre skriftlig nedfelte retningslinjer, for eksempel veileder og sektorplaner, som legger rammer for innsendte reguleringsplaner?

JA NEI Hadde tidligere, men ikke per dags dato.
¹ ² ³ 2

3. Hvis ja, hva omfatter disse skriftlige nedfelte retningslinjene?

4. Finnes det interne rutiner for saksbehandling av innsendte reguleringsplaner?

JA NEI VET IKKE
¹ ² ³ 3

5. Hvis ja, spesifiser hva det finnes interne rutiner for:

	Ja	Nei	Vet ikke	
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter med utbyggere	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	4
Planprogram	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	5
Utbyggingsavtaler (knyttet til plan)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	6
Referat fra møter med utbygger (tilgjengelig i saksmappe)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	7
Kontakt med øvrige deler av administrasjonen i kommunen	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	8
Kontakt med andre offentlige instanser (Fylkemann, Fylkeskommunen, etc)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	9
Kontakt med aktører i lokalsamfunnet (beboerforeninger, frivillige organisasjoner, idrettslag etc)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	10
Kontakt med utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	11
Folkemøter, åpne arbeidsgrupper, workshops etc	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	12
Er førstegangs behandling delegert til administrasjonen?	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	13
Annet?	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	14

Hvis annet, spesifiser:

6. I hvilken grad får følgende aktører skriftlig henvendelse om å gi høringsuttalelser i forbindelse med reguleringsplaner?

	I alle saker	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	15
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	16
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	17
Regionale statlige myndigheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	18
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	19
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	20
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	21
Barnerepresentanten	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	22
Andre	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	23

KONTAKTMØNSTERET

7. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører i fasen før kommunen mottar planforslag fra utbyggere/eiendomsutviklere? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	24
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	25
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	26
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	27
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	28
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	29
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	30
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	31

8. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører i fasen fra en innsendt plan blir mottatt i kommunen til førstegangsbehandlingen? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	32
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	33
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	34
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	35
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	36
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	37
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	38
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	39
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	40

9. Er det vanlig med endringer i planen fra den blir mottatt av kommunen til den legges frem for førstegangsbehandling?

Svært vanlig	Nokså vanlig	Både og	Nokså uvanlig	Svært uvanlig	Vet ikke	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	41

10. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører mellom førstegangsbehandling og andregangsbehandling av innsendte planer? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	42
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	43
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	44
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	45
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	46
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	47
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	48
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	49
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	50

11. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører i fasen etter kommunale vedtak om reguleringsplaner? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	51
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	52
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	53
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	54
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	55
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	56
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	57
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	58
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	59

12. Hvordan er kontakten du har med de ulike aktørene vanligvis organisert?

	Formelle møter, formøter, forhåndskonferanser etc	Åpne folkemøter	Arbeidsgrupper, workshops	Direkte kontakt, telefon, e-post, brev etc	Annet	
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	60
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	61
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	62
Nærmiljøorganisasjoner, beboerforeninger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	63
Andre lokale organisasjoner (idrett, miljøvern, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	64
Regionale statlige enheter, som fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	65
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	66
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	67
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	68

13. I fasen etter kommunale vedtak om reguleringsplaner - hvilken grad har du i løpet av de fem siste årene sett en økning i:

	Flere enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Innsigelser	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	69
Klager	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	70
Henvendelser til sivilombudsmannen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	71
Rettstvister om reguleringsaker	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	72
Utbyggere trekker planer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	73

14. Hvis det har skjedd endringer i planinnhold etter vedtak, hva tror du er årsaken til disse?

	I stor grad	I mindre grad	I liten grad	Ikke i det hele tatt	Vet ikke	
Omkamp fra lokalsamfunnet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	74
Omkamp fra utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	75
Nye signaler fra andre offentlige aktører	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	76
Politikere har endret ståsted	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	77

15. I DE REGULERINGSPLANENE HVOR DET HAR VÆRT MEDVIRKNING:

Har du inntrykk av at de formelle deltakelsesmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Flere enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	78
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	79
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops (med eksterne aktører)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	80
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	81
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	82
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	83
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	84

16. Har du inntrykk av at de reelle påvirkningsmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Bedre enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	85
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	86
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops (med eksterne aktører)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	87
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	88
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	89
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	90
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	91

OPPFATNING AV DELTAKELSE OG KONTAKT

17. I hvilken grad er kontakten med (og innspillene fra) de ulike aktørene viktig for utfallet av reguleringsplansakene?

	Veldig viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Nokså uviktig	Svært uviktig	Vet ikke	
Lokalsamfunnsaktører (organisasjoner, enkeltindivid)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	92
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	93
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	94
Politikere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	95
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	96
Regionale statsetater, fylkesmann	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	97

18. Hvem tar som oftest initiativ til medvirkningstiltak (som folkemøter, workshops, debatter) utover det som er lovpålagt?

	Svært ofte	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden/Aldri	Vet ikke	
Planavdelingen (e.l) i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	98
Kommunestyremedlemmer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	99
Partigrupper i kommunestyret	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	100
Organisasjoner, enkeltindivid i lokalsamfunnet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	101
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	102
Andre aktører	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	103

Hvis andre aktører, spesifiser:

19. Er du enig eller uenig i følgende påstander om deltakelse i reguleringsplanprosesser

	Helt enig	Nokså enig	Både og	Nokså uenig	Helt uenig	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere legger større vekt på direkte deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører enn kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	104
Utbyggere bruker deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører strategisk for å få politisk aksept for sine utbyggingsforslag	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	105
Utbyggere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	106
Lokalsamfunnsaktører har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	107
Politikere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	108
Planadministrasjonen i kommunen har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	109
Det er ofte konflikter mellom kommunens interesser og utbyggenes interesser	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	110
Det er ofte konflikter mellom utbyggenes interesser og lokalsamfunnsaktørers interesser.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	111
Lokalsamfunnsaktører (organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) tenker bare på sine egne interesser i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	112
Utbyggere er nødvendige for å realisere politiske mål om byutvikling	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	113

20. Mener du det er viktig å sikre medvirkning fra ulike aktører i lokalsamfunnet i reguleringsplanprosesser?

Svært viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Lite viktig	Ikke viktig	Vet ikke	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	114

21. Hvorfor er det viktig å sikre slik medvirkning?

	Svært viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Lite viktig	Ikke viktig	Vet ikke	
For å gjøre det vi er pålagt i plan- og bygningsloven	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	115
For å få et kvalitativt godt og hensiktsmessig resultat av reguleringsplanprosessen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	116

For at alle interesser i lokalsamfunnet (for eksempel interessene til organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) skal høres 1 2 3 4 5 6 117

For å sikre at planprosessene blir mer demokratiske 1 2 3 4 5 6 118

For å få innbyggere til å bli mer engasjert i lokalpolitiske spørsmål 1 2 3 4 5 6 119

OM REGULERINGSPLANER I DEN OFFENTLIGE DEBATT

22. Hvor ofte er det debatt om by- og arealutvikling i:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
Lokalavisen (og dens nettutgave)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	120
Lokalradio, lokalTV	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	121
Folkemøter	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	122
Kommunens hjemmesider	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	123

23. I hvilken grad er disse debattene kjennetegnet av å være:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
En byplanfaglig debatt?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	124
En bred, samfunnsdebatt?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	125
En debatt mellom politikere?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	126
En debatt om prosedyrer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	127

LITT OM DIN BAKGRUNN

21 Alder

Fødselsår | 128

22 Kjønn

Kvinne Mann

1 2 129

23 Hva er din høyeste utdanning?

Kun ett kryss

- Grunnskole (inntil 10 års skolegang)
- Videregående skole/ Gymnas (inntil 12 års skolegang)
- Universitets- og høyskolenivå, kort (omfatter inntil 4 års høyere utdanning)
- Universitets- og høyskolenivå, lang (over 4 års høyere utdanning) 130

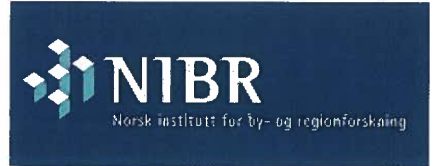
Tusen takk for hjelpen!

APPENDIX D.

QUESTIONNAIRES TO LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Sent by mail to selected developers (see introduction).

Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning
Postboks 44 Blindern, 0313 Oslo
Tlf. 22 95 88 00
Kontaktperson: Gro Sandkjær Hanssen
Telefon: 22 95 89 52



Prosjektnr.: 2423

TIL LEDERE/KONTAKTPERSONER I ORGANISASJONER OG FORENINGER

Deltakelse og kontakt i reguleringsplanprosesser

Vi ønsker i denne spørreundersøkelsen å se på hvordan ulike aktører fra lokalsamfunnet deltar i kommuners planleggingsprosesser (nærmere bestemt reguleringsplaner). I den forbindelse er vi opptatt av å få med **lokalsamfunnsaktørens oppfatninger om medvirkning i reguleringsplanprosesser**. Vi sender derfor ut dette spørreskjemaet til foreninger og organisasjoner i rundt 100 av landets største kommuner. Dette er et svært viktig lokaldemokratisk tema, og vi oppfordrer deg til å besvare skjemaet.

Skjemaet er rettet til deg som leder/kontaktperson i organisasjonen, og vi ber deg svare ut ifra dine erfaringer og vurderinger.

Spørreundersøkelsen er en del av forskningsprosjektet "Styringsformer i byutvikling: fra deltagelse som aktivum i government til deltagelse som strategi i governance", finansiert av Norges forskningsråd, og gjennomføres av Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning (NIBR).

Undersøkelsen er i henhold til Personopplysningsloven meldt inn til Personvernombudet for forskning. Opplysningene som samles inn blir behandlet konfidensielt og i henhold til Datatilsynets regler. Den enkeltes svar vil bare være tilgjengelig for forskerne, og spørreskjema makuleres etter at undersøkelsen er avsluttet. Datamaterialet blir bare brukt til statistiske analyser i forskningssammenheng, og materialet blir presentert i en form som gjør at enkeltpersoner ikke kan kjennes igjen. Som forskere er vi underlagt taushetsplikt. Etter prosjektslutt 31.12.2008 vil data lagres i fire år slik de foreligger, for å muliggjøre sammenligning med tilsvarende undersøkelser. Etter fire år (31.12.2012) vil indirekte identifiserbare opplysninger slettes og data lagres i anonymisert form hos Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste. Lagringen foretas med tanke på eventuelle oppfølgingsundersøkelser. Enhver respondent står fritt til på hvilket som helst tidspunkt å trekke seg fra undersøkelsen.

Det er en frivillig sak å fylle ut skjemaet. Vi vil imidlertid oppfordre deg til å fylle ut skjemaet og sende det til oss innen **fredag 22. juni**. Har du spørsmål om utfylling av skjemaet eller om prosjektet, kontakt Gro Sandkjær Hanssen ved NIBR, på telefon: 22 95 89 52 (22 95 88 00) eller e-post: gro.hanssen@nibr.no.

Med vennlig hilsen
Gro Sandkjær Hanssen
Forsker
Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning

Eva Irene Falleth
Forsker/ Professor

Inger Lise Saglie
Forsker/ Professor

UNDERSØKELSE TIL FRIVILLIGE ORGANISASJONER: DELTAKELSE OG KONTAKT I REGULERINGSPLANER

Respondentnummer

1. Har organisasjonen gitt innspill til, kontaktet kommunen, eller på andre måter deltatt i reguleringsplanprosesser i kommunen (for eksempel knyttet til byutvikling, nye bygg etc)?

NEI	Ja, deltatt på åpne møter	Ja, deltatt på møter med kommune/ utbygger	Ja, sendt inn høringsuttalelse	Ja, tatt kontakt med politikere, plansjef eller saksbehandlere i kommunen	Ja, tatt kontakt med regionale myndigheter	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	1

2. Hvor ofte er du i kontakt med følgende aktører i slike reguleringsplanprosesser?

	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Lokalpolitikere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	2
Plansjef, saksbehandlere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	3
Andre lokale organisasjoner (nærmiljøorganisasjoner, idrett, miljøvern etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	7
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	8
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	9

3. Er det vanlig at reguleringsplaner blir endret som resultat av innspill og deltakelse fra din organisasjon?

Svært vanlig	Nokså vanlig	Både og	Nokså uvanlig	Svært uvanlig	Vet ikke	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	10

4. Hvordan er din kontakt med de ulike aktørene i slike planprosesser vanligvis organisert?

	Formelle møter, formøter, forhåndskonferanser etc	Åpne folkemøter	Arbeidsgrupper, workshops	Direkte kontakt, telefon, e-post, brev etc	Annet	
Kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	11
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	12
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	13
Andre lokale organisasjoner (nærmiljø, idrett, miljøvern etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	14
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	15
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	16
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	17
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	18

5. Har du inntrykk av at de formelle deltakelsesmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg for organisasjoner og foreninger i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Flere enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	19
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	20
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops (med eksterne aktører)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	21
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	22
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	23
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	24
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	25

6. Har du inntrykk av at de reelle påvirkningsmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg for organisasjoner og foreninger i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Bedre enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	26
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	27
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	28
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	29
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	30
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	31
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	32

7. I hvilken grad oppfatter du at innspillene fra, og kontakten med, følgende aktører er viktig for utfallet av reguleringsplanene?

	Veldig viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Nokså uviktig	Svært uviktig	Vet ikke	
Lokalsamfunnet (organisasjoner, enkeltindivid)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	33
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	34
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	35
Politikere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	36
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	37
Regionale statsetater, fylkesmann	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	38

8. Hvem har du inntrykk av er den som oftest tar initiativ til medvirkning i planprosesser (som folkemøter, workshops, debatter og så videre)?

	Svært ofte	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden/Aldri	Vet ikke	
Organisasjoner, enkeltindivid i lokalsamfunnet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	39
Planavdelingen (e.l.) i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	40
Kommunestyremedlemmer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	41
Partigrupper i kommunestyret	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	42
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	43
Andre aktører	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	44

Hvis andre aktører, spesifiser:

45

9. Er du enig eller uenig i følgende påstander om deltakelse i reguleringsplanprosesser

	Helt enig	Nokså enig	Både og	Nokså uenig	Helt uenig	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere legger større vekt på direkte deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører enn kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	46
Utbyggere bruker deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører (som organisasjoner og foreninger) strategisk for å få politisk aksept for sine utbyggingsforslag	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	47
Utbyggere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	48
Lokalsamfunnet (som organisasjoner og foreninger) har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	49
Politikere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	50
Planadministrasjonen i kommunen har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	51
Det er ofte konflikter mellom kommunens interesser og utbyggenes interesser	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	52
Det er ofte konflikter mellom utbyggenes interesser og lokalsamfunnsaktørers (som organisasjoner og foreningers) interesser.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	53
Lokalsamfunnsaktører (som organisasjoner og foreninger) tenker bare på sine egne interesser i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	54
Utbyggere er nødvendige for å realisere politiske mål om byutvikling	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	55

10. Mener du det er viktig å sikre medvirkning fra lokalsamfunnet i reguleringsplanprosesser?

Svært viktig 1 Nokså viktig 2 Både og 3 Lite viktig 4 Ikke viktig 5 Vet ikke 6

56

11. Hvorfor er det viktig å sikre slik medvirkning?

	Svært viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Lite viktig	Ikke viktig	Vet ikke	
For at kommunen skal gjøre det de er pålagt i plan- og bygningsloven	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	57
For å få et kvalitativt godt og hensiktsmessig resultat av reguleringsplanprosessen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	58
For at alle interesser i lokalsamfunnet (for eksempel interessene til organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) skal høres	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	59
For å sikre at planprosessene blir mer demokratiske	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	60
For å få innbyggere til å bli mer engasjert i lokalpolitiske spørsmål	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	61

12. Hvor ofte er det debatt om by- og arealutvikling i:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
Lokalavisen (og dens nettutgave)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	62
Lokalradio, lokalTV	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	63
Folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	64
Kommunens hjemmesider	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	65

13. I hvilken grad er disse debattene kjennetegnet av å være:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
En byplanfaglig debatt?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	66
En bred, samfunnsdebatt?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	67
En debatt mellom politikere?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	68
En debatt om prosedyrer?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	69

14. Hvor mange medlemmer har organisasjonen?

70

22. Kjønn og alderKvinne ¹ Mann ²

71

Fødselsår

72

23. Hva er din høyeste utdanning?

- 1 Grunnskole (inntil 10 års skolegang)
- 2 Videregående skole/ Gymnas (inntil 12 års skolegang)
- 3 Universitets- og høgskolenivå, kort (omfatter inntil 4 års høyere utdanning)
- 4 Universitets- og høgskolenivå, lang (over 4 års høyere utdanning)

73

Tusen takk for hjelpen!

APPENDIX E.

QUESTIONNAIRES TO DEVELOPERS

- Sent by mail to selected developers (see introduction).

Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning
Postboks 44 Blindern, 0313 Oslo
Tlf. 22 95 88 00
Kontaktperson: Gro Sandkjær Hanssen
Telefon: 22 95 89 52



Prosjektnr.: 2423

Respondentnummer

TIL ANSVARLIG FOR UTARBEIDELSE AV REGULERINGSPLANER I BEDRIFTER INNENFOR EIENDOMSUTVIKLING OG UTBYGGING

Deltakelse og kontakt i reguleringsplanprosesser

Vi ønsker i denne spørreundersøkelsen å se på hvordan ulike aktører fra lokalsamfunnet deltar i kommuners planleggingsprosesser (nærmere bestemt reguleringsplaner). I den forbindelse er vi opptatt av å få med **private aktørers oppfatninger**, og sender derfor undersøkelsen også til private bedrifter.

Skjemaet er rettet til deg som ansvarlig for utarbeidelse av reguleringsplaner i bedriften, og vi ber deg svare ut ifra dine erfaringer og vurderinger.

Spørreundersøkelsen er en del av forskningsprosjektet "Styringsformer i byutvikling: fra deltagelse som aktivum i government til deltagelse som strategi i governance", finansiert av Norges forskningsråd, og gjennomføres av Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning (NIBR).

Undersøkelsen er i henhold til Personopplysningsloven meldt inn til Personvernombudet for forskning. Opplysningene som samles inn blir behandlet konfidensielt og i henhold til Datatilsynets regler. Den enkeltes svar vil bare være tilgjengelig for forskerne, og spørreskjema makuleres etter at undersøkelsen er avsluttet. Datamaterialet blir bare brukt til statistiske analyser i forskningssammenheng, og materialet blir presentert i en form som gjør at enkeltpersoner ikke kan kjennes igjen. Som forskere er vi underlagt taushetsplikt. Etter prosjektslutt 31.12.2008 vil data lagres i fire år slik de foreligger, for å muliggjøre sammenligning med tilsvarende undersøkelser. Etter fire år (31.12.2012) vil indirekte identifiserbare opplysninger slettes og data lagres i anonymisert form hos Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste. Lagringen foretas med tanke på eventuelle oppfølgingsundersøkelser. Enhver respondent står fritt til på hvilket som helst tidspunkt å trekke seg fra undersøkelsen.

Det er en frivillig sak å fylle ut skjemaet. Vi vil imidlertid oppfordre deg til å fylle ut skjemaet og sende det til oss innen **fredag 8. juni**. Har du spørsmål om utfylling av skjemaet eller om prosjektet, kontakt Gro Sandkjær Hanssen ved NIBR, på telefon: 22 95 89 52 (22 95 88 00) eller e-post: gro.hanssen@nibr.no.

Med vennlig hilsen
Gro Sandkjær Hanssen
Forsker
Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning

Eva Irene Falleth
Forsker/ Professor

Inger Lise Saglie
Forsker/ Professor

BEDRIFTSUNDERSØKELSE: DELTAKELSE OG KONTAKT I REGULERINGSPLANER TIL UTBYGGINGSFORMÅL

1. Har bedriften sendt inn forslag til reguleringsplaner til kommunen (eventuelt kommuner)?

JA

NEI

¹

²

Hvis nei, vennligst returner skjemaet til oss uten å besvare flere spørsmål

1

2. Omtrent hvor mange forslag til reguleringsplaner har bedriften sendt inn de tre siste årene?

2004

2005

2006

| ²

| ³

| ⁴

3. Har bedriften gjennomført medvirkningsaktiviteter utover lovens minimumskrav (som er annonsering) når planforslag utarbeides?

JA

NEI

VET IKKE

¹

²

³

5

4. Hvis ja, hva slags?

6

5. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører før dere oversender planforslaget til kommunen? (dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)

	Alltid	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Lokalpolitikere i kommunen	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	7
Plansjef, saksbehandlere i kommunen	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	8
Lokale organisasjoner (nærmiljøorganisasjoner, idrett, miljøvern etc)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	9
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	10
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	11
Fylkeskommunen	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	12
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁵ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁶ <input type="checkbox"/>	13

**6. Har du vanligvis kontakt med følgende aktører mens kommunen behandler planforslaget?
(dette kan være både formell og uformell kontakt)**

	Alltid	Oftre	Av og til	Sjelden	Aldri	Vet ikke	
Lokalpolitikere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	14
Plansjef, saksbehandlere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	15
Lokale organisasjoner (nærmiljøorganisasjoner, idrett, miljøvern etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	16
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	17
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	18
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	19
Regionale statlige enheter (fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	20

7. Er det vanlig med endringer i planen i løpet av den kommunale behandlingen/før planen blir vedtatt?

Svært vanlig	Nokså vanlig	Både og	Nokså uvanlig	Svært uvanlig	Vet ikke	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	21

8. Hvordan er din kontakten med de ulike aktørene slike planprosesser vanligvis organisert?

	Formelle møter, formøter, forhåndskonferanser etc	Åpne folkemøter	Arbeidsgrupper, workshops	Direkte kontakt, telefon, e-post, brev etc	Annet	
Kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	22
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	23
Lokalpolitikere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	24
Lokale organisasjoner (nærmiljøorganisasjoner, idrett, miljøvern etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	25
Regionale statlige enheter, som fylkesmann, veimyndigheter etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	26
Fylkeskommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	27
Ulike råd og utvalg i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	28
Andre utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	29

9. Har du inntrykk av at de formelle deltakelsesmulighetene i reguleringsplansaker har endret seg for utbyggere i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Flere enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	30
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	31
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops (med eksterne aktører)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	32
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	33
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	34
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	35
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	36

10. Har du inntrykk av at de reelle påvirkningsmulighetene i plansaker har endret seg for utbyggere i løpet av de siste 10 årene?

	Bedre enn før	Som før	Færre enn før	Vet ikke	
Offentlige høringer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	37
Åpne folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	38
Arbeidsgrupper, workshops	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	39
Forhåndskonferanser, formøter, formelle møter med utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	40
Møter initiert av utbyggere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	41
Møter initiert av organisasjoner og interessegrupper	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	42
Telefonkontakt	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	43

11. I hvilken grad oppfatter du at innspillene fra, og kontakten med, følgende aktører er viktig for utfallet av reguleringsplansakene?

	Veldig viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Nokså uviktig	Svært uviktig	Vet ikke	
Lokalsamfunnet (organisasjoner, enkeltindivid)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	44
Andre kommunale etater/avdelinger	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	45
Byantikvar, kulturminnemyndigheter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	46
Politikere i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	47
Utbyggere, eiendomsutviklere	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	48
Regionale statsetater, fylkesmann	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	49

12. Hvem tar som oftest initiativ til medvirkningstiltak (som folkemøter, workshops, debatter) utover det som er lovpålagt?

	Svært ofte	Ofte	Av og til	Sjelden/Aldri	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere/ din egen bedrift	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	50
Planavdelingen (e.l) i kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	51
Kommunestyremedlemmer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	52
Partigrupper i kommunestyret	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	53
Organisasjoner, enkeltindivid i lokalsamfunnet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	54
Andre aktører	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	55

Hvis andre aktører, spesifiser:

56

13. Er du enig eller uenig i følgende påstander om deltakelse i reguleringsplanprosesser

	Helt enig	Nokså enig	Både og	Nokså uenig	Helt uenig	Vet ikke	
Utbyggere legger større vekt på direkte deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører enn kommunen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	57
Utbyggere bruker deltakelse fra lokalsamfunnsaktører strategisk for å få politisk aksept for sine utbyggingsforslag	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	58
Utbyggere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	59
Lokalsamfunnsaktører har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	60
Politikere har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	61
Planadministrasjonen i kommunen har for stor makt i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	62
Det er ofte konflikter mellom kommunens interesser og utbyggernes interesser	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	63
Det er ofte konflikter mellom utbyggeres interesser og lokalsamfunnsaktørers interesser.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	64
Lokalsamfunnsaktører (organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) tenker bare på sine egne interesser i by- og arealplanlegging	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	65
Utbyggere er nødvendige for å realisere politiske mål om byutvikling	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	66

14. Mener du det er viktig å sikre medvirkning fra lokalsamfunnet i reguleringsplanprosesser?

Svært viktig Nokså viktig Både og Lite viktig Ikke viktig Vet ikke
1 2 3 4 5 6

67

15. Hvorfor er det viktig å sikre slik medvirkning?

	Svært viktig	Nokså viktig	Både og	Lite viktig	Ikke viktig	Vet ikke	
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
For at kommunen skal gjøre det de er pålagt i plan- og bygningsloven	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	68
For å få et kvalitativt godt og hensiktsmessig resultat av reguleringsplanprosessen	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	69
For at alle interesser i lokalsamfunnet (for eksempel interessene til organisasjoner, foreninger og enkeltindivid) skal høres	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	70
For å sikre at planprosessene blir mer demokratiske	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	71
For å få innbyggere til å bli mer engasjert i lokalpolitiske spørsmål	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	72

16. Hvor ofte er det debatt om by- og arealutvikling i:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
Lokalavisen (og dens nettutgave)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	73
Lokalradio, lokalTV	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	74
Folkemøter	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	75
Kommunens hjemmesider	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	76

17. I hvilken grad er disse debattene kjennetegnet av å være:

	Svært ofte	Nokså ofte	Av og til	Nokså sjelden	Sjelden	Vet ikke	
En byplanfaglig debatt?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	77
En bred, samfunnsdebatt?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	78
En debatt mellom politikere?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	79
En debatt om prosedyrer?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	80

LITT OM BEDRIFTEN OG DIN BAKGRUNN

18. Hvor mange ansatte har bedriften?

|__| 81

21 Ditt fødselsår

Fødselsår |__|

82

22 Kjønn

Kvinne Mann

¹

²

83

23 Hva er din høyeste utdanning?

Kun ett kryss

1 Grunnskole (inntil 10 års skolegang)

2 Videregående skole/ Gymnas (inntil 12 års skolegang)

3 Universitets- og høghskolenivå, kort (omfatter inntil 4 års høyere utdanning)

4 Universitets- og høghskolenivå, lang (over 4 års høyere utdanning)

84

Tusen takk for hjelpen!

APPENDIX F.

INTERVIEW-GUIDE TO SEMI-STRUCTURED
INTERVIEWS OF LOCAL POLITICIANS

OPPSTARTSSPØRSMÅL TIL POLITIKERE

(Semi-strukturerte intervjuer, hvilket betyr at temaer som ikke dekkes av utgangsspørsmålene følges opp dersom de blir tatt opp)

1. Politikernes rolle

- a) Ser du noen forskjell ift hvilken rolle politikere spiller i byplanlegging (reguleringsplaner/utbyggingsplaner) i en parlamentarisk modell ift en formannskapsmodell?
- b) Om forhåndskonferanser og utbyggingsavtaler:
 - a. Hvilke rolle spiller du som (komite)politikere her?
 - b. I hvor stor grad er dere politikere med i prosessen rundt slike avtaler?
 - c. Deltar du som politiker på forhåndskonferanser og på (forhandlings)møtene med utbyggere?
 - d. Har du inntrykk av at denne praksisen bidrar til at administrasjonen styrer prosessene uten innsyn for politikere (uten styrings fra politikere?)
 - e. Opplever du at politikere avmektiges i byutviklingsprosessene?
 - f. Har adm og utbygger fått mer makt på bekostning av politikere gjennom denne praksisen?
 - g. Har du inntrykk av at denne praksisen gjør det vanskeligere for andre parter (som sivilsamfunnsaktører, berørte parter etc) å ha innflytelse på byplanleggings/utbyggingsplaner?
- c) Kommer politikerne inn for sent i prosessen?
- d) Skyldes dette organisatorisk modell (parlamentarisme-modellen i Oslo, Bergen)?
- e) Føler du som politiker deg bundet av utbyggingsavtaler?

2. Representasjon

- I byutviklingspolitikk er det flere fellesskapsinteresser som står i motsetning til hverandre – feks som bevaring av grønne lunger og åpne plasser og mål om produksjon av nye boliger, barnehage (de gode formål).

- Opplevs dette som et dilemma?
- Hvordan mener du selv at du ivaretar fellesskapsinteressene?
- Her er det snakk om fellesskapsinteresser på flere nivåer – utfordringene vises ofte ikke før man kommer ned på lokaltlokalt nivå. Hvordan forholde seg til dette?
- Hva slags nivå av fellesskapsinteresser ser du det som viktig å representere /kjempes for?
- Hvem er det du først og fremst anser deg som representant for i utbyggings-/reguleringsplansaker?
- Aktørene som ønsker vekst?
- Fremtidige innbyggere som trenger bolig?
- Dagens innbyggere? Innbyggere generelt, beboere i områdene som bygges ut, utbyggere, organiserte sivilsamfunnsaktører?
- Hvem er legitime representanter for ulike fellesskapsinteresser i samfunnet (fra NIMBY til miljø..). Politikere?

3. Er medvirkning fra lokalsamfunnet viktig i byplanlegging (reguleringsplaner)?

- Det er jo en spenning mellom representativt demokrati, som du representerer, og direkte demokrati. Hvordan er du som politiker innstilt til direkte deltakelse?
- Vi fant i spørreund at politikere føler seg bundet av slik deltakelse (70 % oppga i stor grad/i nokså stor grad). Føler du deg bundet av slik deltakelse?
- Reduserer slik deltakelse politikernes handlingsrom, eller bidrar det til å styrke lokaldemokratiet i slike saker?
- Bidrar slik deltakelse til at kunnskap som ellers ikke ville blitt representert i planprosessen kanaliseres inn?
- Eller fører det bare til forsinkelser og ”rusk i maskineriet”?
- (Aftenposten, Aften 11.06.2007 ”Rått parti i kampen for miljø” Leserinnlegg fra Margrethe Geelmuyden. ”De siste år har jeg møtt mange Oslofolk som på fritiden slåss mot utbygging av grønne lunger. Flere har erfart at å delta i det norske demokratiet er vanskelig og ubehagelig. ... *Medvirkning er ikke ønsket.*”) Er dette et inntrykk du deler?

APPENDIX G.

INTERVIEW-GUIDE TO SEMI-STRUCTURED
INTERVIEWS OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

OPPSTARTSSPØRSMÅL TIL SIVILSAMFUNNSORGANISASJONER

(Semi-strukturerte intervjuer, hvilket betyr at temaer som ikke dekkes av utgangsspørsmålene følges opp dersom de blir tatt opp)

1. Strategier for deltakelse og for å få innflytelse

Bredt inngangsspørsmål:

- a) Arbeider dere for å påvirke byutviklingen/ reguleringsplanprosesser?
- Hvordan går dere frem for å få deres synspunkter hørt?
 - Hvilke kanaler (spør bredt)?
 - Politisk eller administrativ kanal i kommunen (tar de kontakt med politikere eller administrasjon)?
- b) Hvor tidlig i reguleringsplanprosessen får dere informasjon om planene?
- c) Hva slags planer engasjerer dere dere i?
- Hva slags utbyggingsplaner reagerer dere på?
 - Når de vil bygge på grøntareal, for tett, for høyt, for lite uteplass etc?
- d) Hvor tidlig kommer dere inn i reguleringsplanprosesser?
- Har dere forsøkt å komme inn tidligere?
 - (i forhandlinger mellom utbygger og kommune?)
- e) Hvor vanlig er det at utbyggere inviterer dere med inn i arbeidet med private reguleringsplaner?

2. Vurdering av medvirkningsmuligheter (inkludering, ekskludering)

- a) Hva mener du er viktig for å få til en velfungerende medvirkningsprosess?

- b) Mener du dagens muligheter for medvirkning for aktører som dere er tilstrekkelig?
- c) Hva er utfordringene når det gjelder å ha innflytelse på reguleringsplanprosesser?
- d) Opplever dere at deres argumenter ikke blir ansett som viktige av andre aktører i planleggingsprosessen? Utdyp..
- e) Hvilke argumenter opplever du er dominerende i byutviklingsdiskusjonen?
- f) (og hvem fremmer disse argumentene)
- g) Hvor ofte opplever dere å få gjennomslag for deres synspunkter?
- h) Det sies ofte at "berørte interesser" skal høres, trekkes med etc. Hvilke aktører vil du definere innenfor begrepet berørte interesser?
- i) Har kommunen og sivilsamfunnsaktører forskjellige forståelser av hvem som er inkludert i dette begrepet?

3. Endring?

- a) Har det skjedd en endring i hvilke formelle muligheter dere har for deltakelse i reguleringsplaner?
- b) Opplever dere at andre aktører har økt sin innflytelse på bekostning av sivilsamfunnsaktører? Forklar.
- c) Mange mener utbygger og kommune har for stor makt i planprosessen, hva mener du om dette

3. Begrunnelse for deltakelse.

- a) Hvorfor er det viktig at aktører som dere medvirker/inkluderes i reguleringsplanprosesser?
- b) Hva slags kunnskap kan dere bidra med i byutviklingen?
- c) Er dette kunnskap kommunen/ utbyggere ikke har fra før?